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The Two Angels.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Two angels, one of Life and one of Death,
Passed o'er the village as the morning broke;
The dawn was on their faces, and beneath
The sombre houses headed with plumes of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same,
Alike their features and their robes of white;
But one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame,
And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way;
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed,
"Beat not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray
The place where thy loved are at rest!"

And he, who wore the crown of asphodels,
Descending, at my door began to knock,
And my soul sank within me, as in wells
The waters sink before an earthquake's shock.

I recognized the nameless agony,
The terror, and the tremor, and the pain
That oft before had filled and haunted me,
And now returned with three-fold strength again.

The door I opened to my heavenly guest,
And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice;
And knowing whatsoe'er He sent was best,
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then with a smile, that filled the house with light,
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he said;
And ere I answered, passing out of sight
On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, oh friend! and not at mine,
The angel with amaranthine wreath,
Pausing, descended, and with voice divine,
Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued where but one went in.

All is of God! If He but wave His hand
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! He looks back from the departing cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are His;
Without His leave they pass no threshold o'er;
Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
Against His messengers to shut the door?

THE CONSCRIPT

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CONTINUED.

While the women were thus occupied, the director of the infirmary visited the apartment of the blind with the sergeant. After remaining a while among those unfortunate beings, he descended the stairs with John behind him prepared with sack and staff for departure. The sergeant led his comrade to the door of the director's quarters, where that officer took the blind man's hand, as he said,—

"Kate is here, waiting for you."

As he uttered these words he opened the door, while John drew a paper from his bosom, and, waving it in the air, cried out joyously,—

"Kate, dear Kate, here's my leave of absence! I'm a soldier no more; I'm free to go with you to our home!"

"It's true!" said the director, seeing that Kate hardly believed what she heard.

John now moved slowly into the apartment with his visor down and his hands and arms spread out before him, as if feeling his way; but Kate did not run forward to meet him. Thunderstruck by the surprising scene, she fell from the chair on her knees and crawled to the director's wife, who was seated on a sofa near the wall.

"Oh, madam, madam," cried she, with uplifted hands, swimming eyes, panting lips, and cheeks all aglow with delight and animation,—"oh, madam, madam! if you don't go straight to paradise, who can ever expect to be happy? I can't speak! my heart is bursting! Thanks! thanks! thanks!" In truth poor Kate's emotion entirely overpowered her; and, as she finished the sentence, her head fell on the lady's lap, while she silently embraced her benefactor's knees. Then, recovering herself and rising quickly, she ran with wide-spread arms to her beloved John and locked him in a passionate embrace.

* * * * *

After many repetitions of gratitude, the worthy peasants were followed to the door by their benefactors and sent rejoicing on their way to the cottages of the Campine. It was doubtless a strange sight to behold so fair and blooming a maiden leading a blind man through the streets of Venloo; yet the townsfolk were not so much struck by the appearance of the visored sufferer as they were by the inexpressible look of pride and exulation which imparted a singular degree of nobleness and beauty to the gentle peasant-girl. Indeed Kate was so happy, so proud of the result of her devotion and boldness, that she trod the streets with a lofty brow and radiant face without ever dreaming in her self-absorption of the inquisitive gaze of the burghers. She was anxious to get out of town, and pressed her companion to hasten his footsteps. The unexpected triumph she had achieved astonished her to such a degree that, even then, she could scarcely believe it; and at times a shudder came over her, as if afraid that some one might still tear the unfortunate conscript from her side.

At length they reached the city gate. She saw the wide plain spread out before her, with the distant horizon and the road that was to lead them to their native village. For the first time, a cry of genuine triumph escaped her lips, as she raised her grateful eyes to heaven, made a sign of the cross, and exclaimed,—

"Now we are free indeed!"

CHAPTER V.

It was very hot though the shadows were beginning to lengthen on the ground; thin summer mists floated over the heath; not a breath of air stirred among the motionless leaues, under which the birds were still and panting; all the sounds of nature were hushed; as far as the eye could see, neither man nor beasts were to be perceived; the very ground seemed overcome with lassitude.

By the side of the solitary road, shaded by a grove of oaks, a soldier was lying asleep, with his head on his knapsack. His feet were bare, but his shoes were beside him. A peasant-girl was sitting close to the sleeper, with her eyes fixed anxiously on him, as she brushed the flies from his face and feet with a branch of birch leaves. The soldier slept on a bank covered with wild thyme, whose fragrance surrounded him with delicious perfume. He had already slept a long time, if one might judge from the anxious glances of his companion at the declining sun; though probably her interest might proceed from some other cause. She seemed to observe with great solicitude that the sun had already sunk behind the oaks, and that its rays were beginning to fall upon the sleeper through the lower limbs of the forest. For a while she tried to screen him from the light and heat by bending the tender branches; but, finding this ineffectual, she adopted other measures for his comfort. Gliding softly into the wood, she cut two sticks, which she planted at his head; then, unbuckling her belt, stretched it across their tops, and hung her apron over the rustic trellis so as to shield the sleeper completely. All these acts of simple and affectionate devotion were performed with the utmost anxiety that John should not be disturbed; and, when they were finished, the noble girl resumed her place at his side, radiant with a smile of satisfaction and love.

For a while longer she continued to watch his slumber, and listened to his breathing as if it was necessary that she should count the very beatings of his heart. She could not see his eyes, for they were still hidden beneath the green visor that he had worn in the infirmary.

At length the soldier stirred; he felt rapidly and anxiously around him, stretched his arms forward, and called disturbedly for Kate.

Kate grasped his hand. "Here I am, John! Be quiet! You tremble, dear! What ails you?"

"I was dreaming, Kate, that you had abandoned me!" said the youth, rising. "Oh dear! what a dream! I feel the cold sweat still starting from my limbs!"

"What notions get possession of you, John!" replied the maiden, in a reproachful tone. "But it's all the better, John, if you dream that, for it is a sign I will never quit you. 'Dreams always go by contraries.'"

"That's true, my love!" said the soldier, pressing both her hands in his. "God in heaven will reward you!"

While they were chatting thus, Kate had opened the knapsack and taken some fragments of bread and meat from it. She cut the bread in nice slices, arranged it on the thyme, and placed a morsel of meat on each slice.

"How do you feel now, John? Has sleep done you good?"

"I don't feel the least fatigue now, Kate, yet—I don't know how it is—I am terribly worried by that abominable dream!"

"Oh, that will go off by-and-by. It all comes from having so heavy a sleep on the bare earth. But come now, the table's set. Will you eat?"

"That I will, Kate, for I am excessively hungry!"

Kate put the bits of bread and meat in his hand, one after the other, and while he swallowed his food in silence, she fixed her eyes on his sad, vacant face, with a look of hopeless despair. As she believed that the idle dream of which he complained was the sole cause of his despondency, she made no effort to cheer him; and as soon as he had finished the last morsel, she drew on his stockings and tied his shoes. John lifted the knapsack to strap it on his back, but Kate took it gently from him.

"No, Kate, let me carry it now," said he, entreatingly. "You will fatigue yourself too much; and, besides, it is not proper that a girl should tramp along the roads with a sack on her back. It is odd enough to see a peasant girl travelling across the heath with a blind soldier! What will people think?"

"What are the people to us? You who are blind become tired a hundred times sooner than I; you stumble or go wrong at almost every step, and the sack don't hurt *me!*"

Then strapping the knapsack on her back, and all being ready for a march, she led the soldier to the middle of the road, and put one end of the stick in his hand, while she held the other herself, so that the blind man might follow exactly in her steps.

"Now, John, if I walk too quickly you must tell me, and let us talk as we go along, for it will shorten the road."

As her companion made no reply, she dropped the stick and walked back to him direct.

"John, you must not let your head hang down in that way; it will tire your breast."

The blind man raised his head without saying a word, but at the third step forward he dropped it again, as though absorbed by some thought which filled him with despondency. It is probable that this idea took possession of Kate's mind; for, though her face became sadder than it had been, she seemed anxious to divert his attention by pleasant fancies.

"To-morrow night, John, we shall be at home! It will be as good as a regular frolic. Your poor mother, who thinks you are still languishing in that black hole of an hospital,—how she will hug and kiss you! Paul, who cried so much when you went away,—won't he jump and dance as if he were crazy—the noble little fellow! And then mother and grandfather!—I think I see them running with open arms. The ox, too,—as soon as it hears your voice it will come out of the field, like a human being; for every day I saw in his eyes that he hadn't forgotten you! Grandfather will have that fat rabbit killed in a trice, and we shall frolic like kings! I wish I was there already!"

As she spoke, Kate frequently turned round to observe the effect of her words on the soldier's face; but a sorrowful smile was the only change that she could detect. Nevertheless, trifling as was the encouragement, she went on:

"And when we get home, John, I shall be always near you, and will never leave you. I will buy songs and learn them, so as to sing to you at night in the chimney corner. When I go out to work in the fields, you will come with me; we will talk during the work, and what you can't see I will help you to touch with your hands. Thus you will know as well as I how the crops come on. We will go to church together, and on Sunday evenings I will lead you to the Crown, where we may get a pint of beer and chat with your friends. You'll hardly recollect you are blind, John! What do you say to it? It will be nice, won't it?"

"Dearest Kate, your voice is so tender that it makes my heart quiver! When I hear your dear words, it seems as if my guardian angel were walking before me; I see you beyond my darkened eyes. Thou hast wings, Kate, and thy body shines like a sun! I really believe that our kind Maker will one day permit me to behold in heaven how you are rewarded for all your goodness!"

"John, you must not talk in that way," replied Kate. "There is only one reward I ask for my trouble, and that is, that you will not be downcast. You were much gayer yesterday than to-day,"

John dropped the end of the stick, seized her hand, and walked beside her, as he replied:

"Kate, I was so happy yesterday at the idea of getting home; but since this morning, and while I was asleep yonder, the truth has been disclosed to me. Now, something torments my heart, and I ought not to hide it from you. *God will punish me if I think again of your love!*"

"What *has* got into your skull, John? You make me so sad that I can hardly walk a step. Tell me what's on your mind. I'll wager they are idle fancies!"

"Let us talk quietly about it, Kate," said the youth, seriously. "You are handsome, strong, good-hearted, brave, and clever at all kinds of work; and shall you sacrifice your youth for pity and love of a wretched blind man? When our parents lie in the graveyard you will be old, alone in the world, broken down; and all on my account!"

Kate burst into tears.

"I shall remember clearly to my dying hour, dear Kate," continued John, "the moment when we bade each other good-by; I understood all that those sweet blue eyes of yours said; and it was my consolation in all my suffering. Even when the doctor burned my eyes with caustic, that rosy cheek was still before them, and I felt your hand tremble with sympathy in mine. Oh, had it only been God's will to have spared me one eye, so that I might have worked for our daily bread! But now, alas! it cannot be!"

"For mercy's sake," exclaimed Kate, at

last, interrupting his reverie; "for mercy's sake, John, what are you rambling on so about? Is it to torment me? I don't understand you. What is left for you on earth?"

"Sorrow!—*death!*" said the young man, with a deep sigh.

"*Death!*" echoed Kate, bitterly. "And you think, probably, that I am going to let you die? Speak out, John! I can't bear to hear your words, and I can't comprehend them. I don't want to continue our journey with that sort of talk. Let us sit down on the road-side till these vile thoughts are out of your head."

Kate led him to a spot where they could rest comfortably, and threw the knapsack on the ground.

"Come now, John, tell me, once for all, what bothers your fancy?"

"Oh, my dear Kate, you understand me very well," replied the soldier. "You are willing to renounce your youth for me, but can I think of asking you to sacrifice your entire life for simple goodness? The very thought that you are anxious to do it rends my heart. You desire to see me consoled and joyous? Well, promise me then that you will never be more to me than a sister; that you will go to the fairs as of old, and that you will be as civil to other young men as propriety allows."

Kate interrupted him with sobs:—"Oh, John, John! how can you be so cruel? You torture my heart as if you were an executioner! That's what my love is worth, is it? Go hunt after other young men? How have I deserved such language from you, John? What have I done to harm you?"

John quickly felt for her hand, and, grasping it passionately, exclaimed—

"Ah! Kate, you don't want to understand me! Had I ten eyes I would let them be burned out if I could love you without making you suffer; and yet to be blind is a martyrdom that one who still sees cannot comprehend. But you may be sure that God would punish me were I to consent that you should surrender your life to me."

"And were I to follow your bad advice, you would forget me too, would you not?" asked Kate, a little archly.

"Forget you!" exclaimed John. "It is always dark for me, and I have nothing to do but to think and dream; and what should I think and dream about were it not of your kindness and of what your eyes told me before the separation."

"And so you would love Kate always, though she should do as you wish?"

"Always, till death!"

Kate dried her eyes, and an entirely different expression overspread her face, as she replied, with joyous firmness—

"Then should *I* abandon *you?*—should I go with other young men of our village to fairs and dances, while you, alone perhaps for weeks in the corner at home, mourned and thought of me alone? John, I don't know how you dare to dream of such a thing. If it had not been *you* who hinted it, I would get in a passion. Do you imagine that I have no heart and mean to leave you languishing so? No, no; you loved *me* when you had both your eyes, and I will continue to love *you*, poor John, now that you have lost your sight. And don't speak to me of other men, for it pains me, because it shows you don't care for me as you once did. When I think of it, tears pour from my eyes."

John, silenced by his admiration of her generous love, pressed her hand in grateful silence, but, after a while, managed to stammer forth—

"Kate, you are an angel upon earth! I feel indeed that you alone could make me forget what it has pleased God to take from me; yet it can never be."

"Yes; I understand you, John," answered Kate, quickly; "you intend to hint that I ought to become an old maid. But I *will* marry, and that too before the first snow falls next winter; that's what I'll do, John!"

"Marry?" sighed the soldier, repressing his agitation with difficulty. "Oh, Kate! I see clearly now. God grant that your husband may love you as you deserve. You are going to marry, are you? With whom? Is it with one of our villagers?"

"John, you are losing your wits!" cried Kate, with a voice so clear and loud that the fir-trees sent back an echo. "I am going to marry; and you ask with whom? *With you!*"

"With me! oh, Kate!" exclaimed the blind man.

"With you!—with him who would give ten eyes to be able to love me!"

"Oh! thanks, thanks for your matchless love! Blessings on you for it! But——"

Kate stopped his mouth and the sentence with her hand, as she interrupted him triumphantly.

"Hush!" she said. "You spoke seriously just now, and, as I listened to you my heart seemed breaking in my bosom. It is my turn to talk now. Had Kate become blind, would you have repulsed the poor girl? and if she had continued to love you in her wretched condition, would you have given her a death-blow by loving other girls? Answer me!"

"I dare not."

"You must! you must speak frankly, John."

"Oh, Kate, I would have done exactly what you are doing now; and yet, my love, it can never be. What would people say of me?"

"*It shall be!* exclaimed Kate, with a tone of unanswerable resolution. *Let* God *be our witness till the Priest can pray over us!*"

As he heard this firm decision, the soldier covered his face with his hands, and his head leaned gently on the maiden's bosom.

"The *people!*" continued she, scornfully. "He who does right ought never to be ashamed; and when I go with you to church and say *yes* before the altar, I will carry my head proudly, and think that God above knows what is good and what is evil. Let me alone; I will show what one can do when neither heart nor arms are wanting in strength. We shall want nothing, dear John—your Kate will look out for all; and she will remain always by you, consoling you, loving you, amusing you, till death shall part us. We will continue to live with our parents, grandfather, and little Paul, humbly and happily as before; shall we not, John?"

The blind soldier kissed her hands as he sobbed forth renewed refusals of her seductive offers; but Kate ended the discussion in an imperious tone.

"John," she said, decidedly, "we can't sit here talking all day; we must be stirring. It will be dark before we reach the farm where I slept four nights ago. Get up and let us move joyously forward. I don't want to hear another word about this business; what is said is said. Let us talk about something else."

She buckled the knapsack on her back, stretched the stick to John, and the relieved couple resumed their journey across the heath.

CHAPTER VI.

Next morning, at day-dawn, Kate started afresh on her way, with her knapsack on her back and the blind soldier following.

The meadows that bordered the road and the innumerable sprigs of heath-grass, sparkled under the first rays of the sun as if sown with diamonds, while the spines of fir-trees, wet with dew, seemed covered with liquid silver. In the east the horizon was tinged with purple and gold; and in the distance, on the tree-tops, a thin web of night-mists might be seen floating between earth and heaven. The birds were stirring in numerous flocks, filling the air with showers of melodious notes; industrious bees hovered and hummed amid the flowery thyme; butterflies and grasshoppers fluttered and skipped in every direction; and every thing smiled at the opening of a beautiful day—every thing saluted joyously the return of reviving light!

Without absolutely knowing it, our excellent friend Kate found her heart in tune with exulting nature. At times she sang enthusiastically the words of some favorite song, or uttered incoherent expressions which gave voice to the joy that overflowed from her happy heart. For a long while John walked on in silence, till at length he broke forth with—

"Dear Kate, how gay you are! I suppose it is because the weather is so fine. I can see nothing of it, but I hear the birds singing their welcome to the sun, and the bees humming delightfully about my feet."

"No, John, it's not on that account," replied Kate, taking his hand. "Come a little closer to me; I have something to tell you. It is only a dream, and I may say I had almost forgotten it; but since I became wide awake, it has come back so clearly to my memory. It's delightful to dream! is it not, John?

"Sometimes."

"Yes, but I mean *nice* dreams. I never was happier than last night in my sleep. I wouldn't give my dream for twenty crowns, and that's a vast deal of money. What a pity, John, that dreams are not realities!"

"What is it so beautiful that you have been dreaming, Kate?"

"You were part of it, John, as you may well imagine. Oh! it *was* beautiful! But listen. The farmer's wife—God bless the kind woman!—put me to sleep in a very small chamber. When she left me, I knelt down to pray before the image of the Holy Virgin that stood on the chimney-piece. I don't know how long I was on my knees; but, when I arose, my head swam, and I did not feel entirely in possession of my right mind—at least, it seemed to me so. The moonlight streamed into the window so clear and brightly that every thing looked blue and odd. For a while I leaned my forehead against the glass to refresh my brain, and then threw myself on the bed, half dressed, so as to be ready for a start early in the morning. Yet I could not sleep; for the moon shone directly in my eyes, and I was forced to look full at the man who is seen in it. I don't know whether I fell asleep at last or not, but it is likely I did; for listen to what happened. All of a sudden the moon seemed to have a mouth and magnificent blue eyes; it became colored like a *pomme d'api*, and smiled with an expression that confused me. I never saw in all my life so beautiful and amiable a *woman;* if there was another like her on earth, you may be sure the men would humble themselves on their knees in her presence. By degrees the moon got arms and a long robe embroidered with large golden flowers; a silver crown, with seven brilliant stars, rested on her head; while in her arms there was a child, more beautiful by far than the angels in Paradise. In fact, it was the very image of the Virgin on the mantle-piece, that had become alive, and, with our Saviour in her arms, smiled and made signs to me from heaven. And then, after a while, the dream became still more beautiful. I don't know how *you* got into the chamber; but there you were, seated on a chair by the window, looking at the Virgin with your blind eyes! Both of us fell on our knees and stretched our arms towards the window, as if we were beseeching the Mother of God. Suddenly she seemed to float gently downward, came nearer and nearer, passed through the window, and stood in the chamber. She said something to the infant in her arms, who placed his finger on your eyes, as you, John, with a loud cry, exclaimed, 'I see! I see!' I was so excited that I awoke with a start, fell out of the bed, and, alas! *it was but a dream.* The moon, with the man on her silvery disc, still shone as brightly in the heavens as before, and the image of the Virgin was quiet and motionless over the fireplace. Yet, is it not a beautiful dream?

TO BE CONTINUED.

GYMNASTIC TRAINING OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Point has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers of the French army. The candidates for distinction are the officers or subalterns, having already served, and the object of competition is the diploma of "Monitor," or rather the degree of "Bachelor of Agility," which is conferred upon the most dexterous in manly sports, with a view of securing the appointment of gymnastic master in one of the regiments of the French army. The institution of Joinville confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics, and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill, or grace, according to the system here adopted. We are surprised that every soldier in the French service is not an Admirable Crichton. The perfection of the Zouaves no longer astonishes, and we cannot wonder at the clumsy inferiority of the British soldier, from whom such instruction as imparted at Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of his friends. Here we have grown up, bronzed and bearded men, warriors who have stormed the heights of Alma, and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accessit" in fencing, boxing, single stick, and even dancing! Music, likewise, is not neglected, and if the French soldier wills it, he may become not only a Turenne, a Desaix, or a Pichegru, but a Tamberlic, a Duprez, or a Sims Reeves, all at the same time. The spectacle at Joinville was a most astonishing one, not by any means entitled to contempt, only to wonder, so unlike was it to the British idea of military education. The men danced upon wires, ran along ropes, rebounding like elastic balls from one rope to another, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to the earth with the agility of squirrels. But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the Redout, at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle-axe and gun slung across the shoulder. The trumpet sounds the assault, and in two minutes' time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouaves to usurp the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye, are more cultivated than strength or discipline.

RUSSIAN APPETITE.—Madame Junot says, that in the preceding year, young Platoff was billeted on her hotel. He used to turn all standing, boots and spurs, into her fine white sheets, and was endowed with so splendid an appetite, that it was all her *maitre d'hotel* could do to keep pace with it. The whole household was lost in wonder, and among them laid a plot to check this march of stomach, if possible. They gave the young Cossack a pretty strong dose of tartar emetic, and waited with anxiety for the result. Presumption and vanity to think that anything but a cannon ball would turn the stomach of a Russian accustomed to the digestion of train oil, bullock's liver and saw-dust rusks. The patient fell into a profound sleep of some hours, and then awoke, calling lustily for his dinner, to the great horror and dismay of madame's establishment.

HONESTY OF THE FRENCH.—The Aigle des Cevennes mentions three acts of probity taking place simultaneously. A few days ago, a merchant lost at the Grand Combe a sum of 3,000 francs in gold in three rouleaux. The packets were found in different places, one by a boy aged 10, another by the wife of a man employed on the railway, and the third by a mason's son aged 14, all of whom immediately made inquiries and restored the money to the owner.

In the Search of Good Humor.

BYMISS BLAMIRE.

In the search of good humor I've rambled all day,
And just now honest truth has discover'd her way;
When rubbing his telescope perfectly clear,
Call'd out, "I have found her;" and bade me come here.

I'm grown weary of wit, who but dresses for show,
And strives still to sparkle as much as your beau;
For, if he can shine, though at dear friends' expense,
He will raise contributions on feeling and sense.

Then learning is proud, nor can trifle with ease,
Though, in this little life, 'tis oft trifles that please;
Unbending austerity, wrapt up in self,
Is so like a miser when hoarding his pelf.

Strong reason's a warrior that fights out his way,
And seldom has leisure to rest or to play;
Nay, so rough has he grown, unless great things are done,
He thinks that all useless went down the bright sun.

O! 'tis gentle good humor that makes life so sweet,
And picks up the flowerets that garnish our feet;
Then, from them extracting the balsam of health,
Turns the blossoms of nature to true sterling wealth.

STORY OF MANDRIN THE SMUGGLER CAPTAIN.

In the public records of Montbrison, a town in the south of France, near the banks of the Rhone, there is a most remarkable document which has as remarkable a history. The paper is brief; it is a receipt, and originated in the following circumstances.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, or to be more pointed, in the year 1764, Mandrin, the famous brigand, presented himself at the gates of Montbrison. He was accompanied by such a force that no one dreamed of offering the slightest resistance. He took possession of the place in the same manner as the Duke of Nemours had done in the Sixteenth century; but with this difference in favor of the brigand, that the latter exacted not one coin from the inhabitants, and caused a rigorous discipline to be observed by his band. One of them, who ventured to appropriate an article of the most trifling value was publicly punished in the market place.

After making various dispositions for his own safety and that of his men during their stay, and for relieving the inhabitants from fear, Louis Mandrin, elegantly attired in a rich court habit, according to the accounts of the old people of the place, betook himself, accompanied by two of his men in the dress of lacqueys, to the house of M. Palmaroux, receiver of taxes for the district. He entered with the greatest coolness into the dwelling in question, but at the same time with that urbanity of deportment which he knew well how to assume, and by which he took a pride in distinguishing himself from the vulgar bandits of the day.

"M. Palmaroux," said he to the receiver-general, "I am come to do myself the honour of supping with you." This speech was accompanied with a low bow, and an elegant wave of the hat, which was ornamented by a nodding plume of feathers. "May I request to know, sir, to whom I am indebted for the honor of this visit?" answered M. Palmaroux, stammering through surprise and a suspicion that his free-and-easy visiter, though not known to him, was not of a very pleasant order of persons. "A very simple question that is, and very easily answered, Mr. Receiver-general," said the brigand; "my name is Louis Mandrin."

"Louis Mandrin!" stuttered out the tax-gatherer.

"Pray, do not make a noise M. Palmaroux," said Mandrin; "that would be imprudent; and do not be alarmed. You judge by report; it is wrong to do so. The only way to acquire a knowledge of people is to see them close at hand; and that is precisely the advantage which I meant to give you in coming thus to treat with you, glass in hand." "Treat with me!" cried M. Palmaroux; "I do not comprehend what kind of relations there can be between you and me."

The financier did not speak the exact truth here, for a certain tremulousness in his voice, and nervous agitation in his limbs, indicated that he had made a good guess at the business hinted at by his visiter. Mandrin did not allow him, at any rate, to remain long in the dark. "Oh!" said the brigand, "our treaty is not one that requires any discussion. It is a simple matter; 'conclude and sign!' You will find me perfectly honorable, and scrupulously regular in my transactions. What! I compromise the credit of an honest receiver? Nothing is farther from my thoughts. I am all for right and justice, and that is the reason that I usually travel with a few musqueteers about me; for you know, my dear Mr. Financier, it requires a certain degree of energy in this world of ours to make equity triumphant. But we'll talk of business afterwards; let us first sup. Where are the ladies? Oh! they have concealed themselves, I wager. What nonsense! They told me that Madame Palmaroux is musical; I shall be enchanted to hear her. One of the disagreeable features of my profession is the deprivation of music. You would scarcely believe, my dear Palmaroux, how much I miss it. Your good lady"——

"Certainly, sir," stammered out the receiver; "but I fear—I fear my wife is indisposed"——

"To see me?" interrupted the bandit in his turn. "Oh these confounded reputations! But I would soon reassure your lady." In fine with not the best grace in the world, M. Palmaroux was necessitated to make his wife appear. Madame Palmaroux was a woman, and though she could not enter the presence of the famous brigand without fear and trembling, yet she took the precaution to appear as well dressed as possible, reasoning with herself, probably, in some such way as this: "though one cannot help being frightened for a robber, it is needless making one's-self a fright for all that." The supper was announced. Mandrin presented to Madame Palmaroux a very white hand, decorated with a variety of costly rings. In the supper-room, the brigand kept his two pretended lacqueys behind his chair. During the repast, the conversation was light and animating. The visiter of the receiver chatted of the court, theatres, romances, and Madame Pompadour, and dropt not a word regarding the motive of his visit. But, at the dessert, he changed the conversation so markedly, that madame foresaw what was coming. Her husband begged her to retire, but she requested to remain, imagining that the man who chatted so gaily with her would be accessible to her influence in the business about to be transacted. But she soon found that Mandrin had two characters, and that there were points on which he made no concessions.

"Well," said Mandrin swallowing a final glass of champagne, "let us finish our business. How much, Mr. Receiver, *have we* in our treasury?"

"Ah! very little, M. Mandrin," said Palmaroux; "the people will not pay. They lock their chests against us, and beat our collectors."

"Ah! that is very ill done, indeed," said the bandit; "but let us not lose time. How much have we exactly?" "Perhaps from seven to eight hundred livres, more or less," answered the receiver-general. "Take care what you say, my dear M. Palmaroux," said Mandrin, "you know that accuracy is everything in financial matters. And don't imagine that I come to you as a spoliator. By no means; I am not one of those rude sort of fellows. I intend to put into your coffer, in place of money, a good and valid receipt—one much more regular, I shall be bold to say, than most you receive. You understand, it shall be a quittance, signed by me, and sealed with my signet, with a hundred and fifty muskets at my back to give weight to the document. It will be a sterling receipt; every bank in the world would accept such tender. Come. Father Palmaroux, without more words, what sum have you on hand at present?"

Something in the brigand's manner led Father Palmaroux to delay no longer. "Upon my conscience, six thousand livres." At these words, Mandrin took from his pocket a scrap of paper, and glancing at it, said, "Six thousand seven hundred and ninety livres; that is the sum you have exactly. You see, my dear reciver, we are pretty well informed. But seven hundred and ninety livres is a small matter in the conscience of a receiver-general." The bandit then turned to one of his lacquey-attendants, and said, "Accompany Mr. Receiver to his office, and get from him the sum of six thousand seven hundred and ninety livres. You know that I never touch money; it soils the fingers; and, besides, it would be ungallant to leave the lady here alone. I have also the quittance to write. I carry stamps always about with me. Regularity in everything—that is my motto."

And, in truth, the brigand drew from his pocket a small book, containing proper stamps, with writing materials. Having first carefully turned up a portion of the table-cloth to prevent any staining, he then wrote out a receipt in the following terms: "I, the undersigned Louis Mandrin, having collected from the coffers of M. Palmaroux, receiver-general of taxes at Montbrison, the sum of six thousand seven hundred and ninety livres, taken against their will from the people of the district; and declare the said receiver duly freed of the said sum, and to be exempt from all recourse on the part of farmers-general or their agents—in notification of which I leave him the present receipt to serve as an available and valid discharge.—LOUIS MANDRIN."

After this exploit, Mandrin took a courteous leave of his host and hostess, and soon after, of the town of Montbrison. Though Monsieur and Madame Palmaroux could not say much for the pleasure resulting from the visit paid them, yet they ever afterwards spoke with wonder of the urbanity of the notorious robber.

After a life in which strange affectations of breeding, and even acts of direct generosity were mingled with acts of violence and spoliation, chiefly in the department of smuggling, Mandrin was taken, condemned, and broken on the wheel. Sir Walter Scott in alluding to the comparative apathy which he himself felt after the first shock of his misfortunes was over, compares his case with that of Mandrin, who when undergoing his final punishment, declared with his dying breath that he felt no pain, the first blows having so deadened his sensations as to render the rest productive of no suffering.

THE BEST PAID GLASS OF WATER IN THE WORLD.—The water of the Neva, at Petersburg, is, in the opinion of the Russians, the clearest and the best water that can anywhere be obtained. For six months in the year this highly-prized water is concealed by a thick covering of ice and snow; but when, towards the beginning of April, the atmosphere has required sufficient warmth to loosen the wintry fetters of the stream, the inhabitants look forward with eager expectation to the moment when their beloved Neva will burst her bonds, and move again free and majestically, between her serf-tenanted banks. As soon as the icy mass has got into motion, the glad tidings are announced to the expectant capital by the artillery of the citadel, a fortress of considerable strength, situated immediately opposite to the emperor's palace. This citadel, by the by, standing in the very centre of the city, could be of no earthly use in case of a hostile attack; but it might be serviceable should the St. Petersburghers ever be tempted to venture on a July revolution. The very moment, be it day or night, that an open interval occurs between the floating masses of ice, the governor of the citadel crosses over to the emperor's palace, in a boat, and presents His Majesty with a crystal goblet full of Neva water, as the first offering of the returning spring; and this goblet the emperor drinks off to the health and prosperity of his beloved capital. It was customary till within the last few years, for the emperor to fill the empty goblet with gold and return it to the governor; but it was noticed that the goblet grew larger and larger every year, so that the task of emptying the glass became yearly more difficult of accomplishment, while on the other hand, it required every year a greater number of ducats to fill it as high with gold as it had before been filled with water. By way of retrenchment, His Majesty has of late reduced the customary present to the governor, who now receives 200 ducats in return for his uninebriating beverage. This sum, though less than his predecessors have frequently received, is still, perhaps, a larger price than is paid for a glass of water in any other part of the world.

THE JEWELS—A TRADITION OF THE RABBINS.—The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day, in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bedchamber, laid them upon the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

"Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there."

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked—

"Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mode, and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it, then, my love," he replied.

"A few days ago, a person intrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back again?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting you therewith."

She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah! my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons! the light of my eyes, and the light of my understanding. I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand and said—

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir; "and blessed be his name for thy sake, too, for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'"

BENEVOLENT SAYING.—The celebrated saying of the Emperor Titus, "I have lost a day," when he had suffered one to pass without some act of charity, has been often quoted as a proof of his exalted character. Dr. Granville, in his work on the Russian empire, relates the following expression of the empress mother, which is not less remarkable than that of Titus, and appears, indeed, to have arisen from the moving principles of her actions: "Notre sejour sur le terre est si court qu'on doit regretter le tems perdu sans faire du bien." "Our sojourn on earth is so short that we ought to regret the time which is lost without the performance of some good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nonsense.

Nonsense! thou delicious thing,
Thought and feeling's effervescence;
Like the bubbles from a spring,
In their sparkling evanescence.
Thou, the child of sport and play,
When the brain keeps holiday;
When old gravity and reason
Are dismiss'd as out of season;
And imagination seizes
The dominion while she pleases—
Though to praise thee can't be right
Yet, Nonsense, thou art exquisite!

When for long and weary hours
We have sat with patient faces,
Tasking our exhausted powers
To utter wise old common-places;
Hearing and repeating too,
Things unquestionably true—
Maxims which there's no denying,
Facts to which there's no replying:
Then, how often have we said,
With tired brain and aching head,
"Sense may be all true and right—
But, Nonsense, thou art exquisite!"

When we close the fireside round—
When young hearts with joy are brimming—
While gay, laughing voices sound,
And eyes with dewy mirth are swimming
In the free and fearless sense
Of friendship's fullest confidence;
Pleasant, then, without a check,
To lay the reins on fancy's neck,
And let her wild caprices vary
Through many a frolicsome vagary,
Exclaiming still, in gay delight,
"O, Nonsense, thou art exquisite!"

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE OF TWO SEAMEN.—An English navy captain found himself in Lisbon during the late civil war. Numerous complaints were continually making to him of the detention of English subjects by the Miguelite squadron. Among the rest were two men, whose account of themselves was such that he caused a strict examination to be made concerning them. The result of his inquiries was to confirm the truth of their story, which was to the following effect:

They were the sole survivors of a crew of twenty-four men, belonging to an English vessel called the St. Helena, which was sailing near the island of that name, when a ship under Portuguese colors hove in sight. She bore down on the St. Helena, and a boat with persons dressed as officers came alongside, and asked and obtained permission to come on board. They behaved with great courtesy, and while inspecting the ship, the chief of the party asked leave of the captain of the St. Helena for his second in command to come and see the ship too. A signal was hoisted for him, and on board he came, bringing another boat's crew of men along with him. They then asked leave to go below and see the arrangements there; meanwhile, another signal was hoisted for a third officer, who with his boat's crew made up fifty foreigners on the deck of the St. Helena. The captain meanwhile escorted his guests about below, but on his return to the deck he was instantly seized from behind, and his arms pinioned. Looking round, he perceived that the whole of his crew were fast bound to the rigging, and his ship in the hands of pirates.

Concealment being at an end, the pirates now hastened below, and commenced a search for plunder, in which they were very successful, as the St. Helena had specie on board. Unhappily, in the course of their search, they came upon a cask of spirits, and knocking the top off, they drank till they were half intoxicated, when they rushed upon deck in a state of fury, and commenced proceedings by cutting off the captain's head, and throwing him into the sea. One by one the crew shared the same fate, except the two men in question, who escaped unnoticed in the beginning of the scuffle, and hid themselves below among some casks. Here they heard the struggling and screaming, and the splash of the bodies thrown overboard, till there were no more victims left. Then, in a kind of frenzy, the pirates yelled, fired shots through the rigging, cut away the masts, and attempted to scuttle the ship; but being stoutly built, and of very hard wood, it defied their efforts, especially in their drunken condition. So, after having exhausted their powers of destruction they departed. The two men below watched the pirate ship sail, but for eight or ten hours more they dared not come on deck. When they did so, they found themselves in a mere hulk in the midst of the Atlantic; ignorant of which way to steer, they contrived to hoist a small remnant of a sail, and abandoning themselves to the mercy of the winds, they reached in safety the coast of Africa. Soon after they were picked up by the Miguelites, and carried to the mouth of the Tagus.

ADDRESS OF AN ARAB ROBBER.—While some of the Mamelukes were encamped about Minieh, a thief set his mind about carrying off the horse and wearing apparel of one of their beys, and with this intention contrived, in the dead of the night, to creep unperceived within the tent, where, as it was winter time, embers were burning, and showed the rich clothes of the bey lying close at hand. The thief, as he squatted down by the fire, drew them softly to him, and put them all on; and then, after filling a pipe and lighting it, went deliberately to the tent door, and tapping a groom, who was sleeping near, with the pipe end, made a sign to him for the horse, which stood picqueted in front. It was brought; he mounted, and rode off. On the morrow, when the clothes of the bey could nowhere be found, none could form a conjecture as to what had become of them, until the groom, on being questioned, maintained to his fellow-servants that their master was not yet returned from his ride; and told them that he had suddenly called for his horse in the night, which at last gave some clue to what had really happened. Upon this, the bey, anxious to recover his horse, as well as curious to ascertain the particulars, ordered it to be published abroad, that if the person who robbed him would, within two days, bring back what he had taken, he should not only be freely pardoned, but should receive also the full value of the animal and of the suit of clothes. Relying on the good faith of this promise, and possibly, too, not a little vain of his exploit, the Arab presented himself, and brought his booty; the bey also, on his part, punctually kept his word; but since, besides the loss, there was something in the transaction that placed the bey in rather a ludicrous light, it went hard with him to let the rogue depart so freely, and he seemed to be considering what he should do; so that, to gain time, he was continually asking over and over again fresh and more circumstantial accounts of the manner in which the stratagem had been conducted. The other was too crafty not to perceive that no good might be preparing for him, and began to feel anxious to get safe out of the scrape. He showed no impatience, however, but entered minutely into every detail, accompanying the whole with a great deal of corresponding action—at one time sitting down by the fire, and making believe as though he were slily drawing on the different articles of dress, so as to throw the bey himself, and all who saw and heard him, into fits of laughter. When he came at last to what concerned the horse, "It was," said he, "brought to me, and I leaped upon his back;" and so in effect flinging himself again into the saddle, and spurring the flanks sharply with the stirrup-irons, he rode off with all the money that he had received for the animal in his pocket, and had got much too far, during the first moments of surprize, for any of the bullets to take effect that were fired at him in his flight, and nothing further was ever heard of him or the horse.

MOUNTAINS AND CAVERNS IN THE MOON.—It is remarked by Dr. Brewster, "The mountain scenery of the moon bears a stronger resemblance to the lowering sublimity and terrific ruggedness of the Alpine regions, than to the tamer inequalities of less elevated countries. Huge masses of rock rise at once from the plains, and raise their peaked summits to an immense height in the air, while projecting crags spring from their rugged flanks, and threatening the valleys below, seem to bid defiance to the laws of gravitation. Around the base of these frightful eminences are strewed numerous loose and unconnected fragments which time seems to have detached from their parent mass; and when we examine the rents and ravines which accompany the overhanging cliffs, we expect every moment that they are to be torn from their base, and that the process of destructive separation which we had only contemplated in its effects, is about to be exhibited before us in tremendous reality. The mountains called the Apennines, which traverse a portion of the moon's disc from north-east to south-west, rise with a precipitous and craggy front from the level of Mare Imbrum. In some places, their perpendicular elevation is above four miles; and though they often descend to a much lower level, they present an inaccessible barrier to the north-east, while on the south-west they sink in gentle declivity to the plains."

The caverns which are observed on the moon's surface, are no less remarkable than the rocks and mountains, some of them being three or four miles deep, and forty in diameter. A high angular ridge of rocks marked with lofty peaks and little cavities generally encircles them, an insulated mountain frequently rises in the centre, and sometimes they contain smaller cavities of the same nature with themselves. The hollows are most numerous in the south-west part of the moon, and it is from this cause that this part of the moon is more brilliant than any other part of her disc. The mountainous ridges which encircle the cavities, reflect the greatest quantity of light; and from their lying in every possible direction, they appear, near the time of full moon, like a number of brilliant radiations issuing from the smallest spot, called Tycho.

It is difficult to explain, with any degree of probability, the formation of these immense cavities. It is highly probable that the earth would assume the same figure, if all the seas and lakes were removed, and that the lunar cavities are either intended for the reception of water, or that they are the beds of lakes and seas which have formerly existed in the moon. The circumstance of there being no water in the moon, affords a strong proof of the truth of this theory.

AN ELECTRICAL LADY.—A respectable physician, in a number of Silliman's journal, gives the following curious account of an electrical lady. He states, that on the evening of January 28, during a somewhat extraordinary display of northern lights, the person in question became so highly charged with electricity as to give out vivid electrical sparks from the end of each finger to the face of each of the company present. This did not cease with the heavenly phenomenon, but continued for several months, during which time she was constantly charged and giving off electrical sparks to every conductor she approached. This was extremely vexatious, as she could not touch the stove nor any metallic utensil without first giving off an electrical spark, with the consequent twinge. The state most favorable to this phenomenon, was an atmosphere of about eighty Fahrenheit, moderate exercise and social enjoyment. It disappeared in an atmosphere approaching zero, and under the debilitating effects of fear. When seated by the stove, reading, with her feet upon the fender, she gave sparks at the rate of three or more a minute; and under the most favorable circumstances, a spark that could be seen, heard or felt, passed every second! She could charge others in the same way, when insulated, who could then give sparks to others. To make it satisfactory that her dress did not produce it, it was changed to cotton and woolen, without altering the phenomenon. The lady is about thirty—of sedentary pursuits, and a delicate state of health, having for two years previous suffered from acute rheumatism and neuralgic affections, with peculiar symptoms.

FACETIÆ.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.—"Talking of getting a good deal out of a little piece of land," said Simson; "why, I bought an acre of old Mr. Ross, planted one acre of it with potatoes and the other with corn."

"I thought you said you bought only one acre, Simson," remarked the listener. "How could you plant two?"

"Very easily, sir; I stood it up on end, and planted both sides of it."

CHARITABLE.—An old lady was in the habit of teaching the duty of charity to her grandchildren in this wise: "My dears, when I and your father and mother have finished our meals, when you have eaten all you conveniently can, and when you have fed the three cats and the parrot, then, my dear children, remember the poor."

A NEW DANCE.—"Shall I have the pleasure of your company for the next set?" asked a young gentleman of a pretty but not well-educated young woman at a ball.

"What is to be the dance, sir?"

"Ditto," said the young man, referring to his programme.

"Oh, you must excuse me then," said she, "I can't dance ditto!"

EFFECT OF A LECTURE.—An anti-tobacco lecturer spoke so powerfully against the use of tobacco, that several of his audience went home and burned their cigars—holding one end of them in their mouths, by way of punishment!

TALLEYRAND AND THE FOP.—"My mother," said a fop, "was renowned for her beauty. She was certainly the handsomest woman I have even seen."

"Ah!" said Talleyrand, looking him through, and "taking his measure" at once, "it was your father, then who was so plain!"

JUVENILE DIGNITY.—A little girl, three years old, was riding in a trian with her mother, a few days since, when a lady said, "That's a pretty baby!" The little girl's eyes flashed fire, as she drew herself up to her fullest height, and replied, "I aint a baby. I wear boots and hoops."

LOGIC.—*No* cat has *two* tails? Granted. Then *a* cat has one tail more than no cat? True. Well, then, we have proved that a cat has *three* tails!

A GREAT TRUTH.—Howlaway says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courting, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising.

GRATITUDE.—The man who has been favored with a kick perhaps does feel, in the presence of the man who administered it, a "lively sense of favors to come."

WINE, WINE, MERRY WINE!—"They tell me wine gives strength!" said Fox, one day, "and yet I, who have just drunk three bottles, cannot keep from feeling weak!"

"Oh, my dear, how came you so wet?" inquired an affectionate mother of her son.

"Why, ma, one of the boys said I darsent jump into the pond, and by jingo, I tell you I ain't to be dared."

A newspaper, desirous of paying a compliment to a minister who lately officiated in one of the fashionable chapels, says his prayers were the best ever addressed to a Boston audience.

A country newspaper thus describes the effects of the recent thunder storm: "It shattered mountains, tore up oaks by the roots, dismantled churches, laid homesteads waste, and *overturned a haystack!*"

An astronomer, gazing at the moon, fell into a pond. "Had you looked into the water," said a countryman to him, "you might have seen the moon; but, by gazing on the moon, you could never have seen the pond."

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why should there be such a difficulty in passing them?

It may seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless truth, hit a man upon whatever part of the body you will, the blow is sure to go against his stomach.

How is it that the trees can put on a new dress without opening their *trunks?* Because they can *leave* out their summer clothing.

It is an economical reflection that when garments are too short, the difficulty may be remedied by wearing them longer.

A paper speaks of a wild turkey "shot by a sportsman weighing twenty three pounds." Which, the man or the turkey?

The Funambulist who tried to balance the North Pole, got seriously cut by the axes of the earth.

"That's the *rock* on which we split," said Charley to his wife when she asked him to rock the cradle.

When is a lover like a tailor? When he presses his suit.

What is a bachelor? A target for fair hands to shoot at.

Franklin, talking of a Senator who had been a draper, said "that he never sold a piece of tape narrower than his own mind."

Our Educational Institutions.

GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AMONG THE MOST DESERVING.

A Chorus of Eight Hundred Pupils on the Stage.

Over Four Thousand Persons Present.

REMARKS OF VERY REV. WM. STARRS, V. G.

THE EXHIBITION A DECIDED SUCCESS.

The readers of THE RECORD have been made familiar before this with the character of the schools under the charge of the Christian Brothers. Indeed, we were only desirous of having the opportunity of making them better known to the public, and when the examinations took place in the various parochial schools we attended them in person, that what we might say of them should be entirely based upon our own actual observation and knowledge. The Catholics of New York are now aware of what this noble society has done and is doing for the cause of Catholic education in our midst, and what rapid strides the Brothers have made in public estimation since their first appearance in this city some eleven years ago. At that time the prospect, it must be confessed, was not very cheering, but they worked patiently and with an ardor, a perseverance and determination that no discouragement could subdue, until they have at last achieved a success that entitles them to the sincere gratitude of the Catholic parents of our metropolis. What a contrast was that presented between their first efforts in the city and the brilliant exhibition, in the largest and finest building in New York, on the 21st inst., and in presence of an audience of over four thousand persons! Each succeeding year the exercises present a marked improvement on those of the previous exhibition, and we have never witnessed a performance of any kind in the Academy with more gratification than that with which we beheld the exercises of the pupils of the Christian Schools of New York. To those who were present there must have been a deeper meaning than that which attaches to mere ordinary school displays; it conveyed in an unmistakeable manner, a gratifying assurance of the success of the system of education which the Brothers have introduced, and it was also full of promise of the time when their schools shall have extended over the whole Union, when the Brothers themselves shall be counted, not by tens, but by hundreds, and when their pupils shall, as in France, be numbered by hundreds of thousands. But in our hopes of the future we are forgetting the present, and the intention with which we set out—to give our readers an account of the exhibition in the Academy of Music.

We have said that there were over four thousand persons present, but we have not stated that a large proportion of these were in attendance long before the appointed time. They were determined to secure seats, for they had learned from previous experience the truth of the maxim about the reward which is always given to the early bird. When the hour for the commencement of the exercises had arrived, the building was literally crowded, so that the late comers were obliged to get along as well as they could in the passages. Among the Rev. Clergy present were Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., Rev. Messrs. Driscoll, Daly, Barry, Mooney, and others.

Nothing was left undone that was necessary to add to the success of the occasion. Manahan's full Cornet and String Bands occupied the orchestra, and performed some of their best selections in a manner that elicited the repeated applause of the audience. The Academy Band, which formed one of the prominent attractions of the evening, was under the direction of Mr. J. Kobl, while Mr. C. Kossman presided at the piano, a very fine toned instrument from the manufactory of Chickering. As for the pupils themselves, there was not a sincere Catholic present who did not feel a just pride in the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Fine, manly, intellectual boys, whose bright and cheerful faces beamed with a consciousness of the importance of their position, and of the part they were about to play, it must have made many a parent's heart glad to look at them, and to feel assured that it was not simply their intellectual education that was cared for, but that their moral training was no less an object of solicitude to their devoted teachers. There were no less than eight hundred of them on the stage, and they formed one of the most effective choruses we have ever heard in the Academy of Music. All the Parochial Schools under the charge of the Brothers, were represented—St. Patrick's, St. James', St. Bridget's, St. Francis', St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Joseph's, and in addition to these there were the pupils of St. Vincent's Academy, whose band entertained the audience with some of their best music.

The programme was made out with admirable taste and judgment, and the musical part was deserving of all the enthusiastic applause with which it was rewarded. After an overture by the band, the whole eight hundred voices joined in the national song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," which was arranged in four parts, and which was rendered with fine effect. Among the whole eight hundred voices, we did not hear one singing out of place or time, so harmonious was the blending of all. And here let us pay what is but a just tribute to the perfect order preserved by the boys. When about to sing they marched forward to the front of the stage in a solid body, and with a regularity and precision that would have done credit to some of our best drilled militia regiments. At the conclusion of the song, they retired in the same admirable order, ready, when necessary, to perform the same movement again.

Now came the distribution of premiums to the pupils at St. Bridget's school, and as Brother Ambrose made the announcement, the boys came out of their places in the ranks and formed into lines near the front of the stage, where a huge collection of books were displayed on a series of long tables. The works selected were of the most varied description, and adapted not alone to improve the taste of the boys for reading, but to give instruction, while at the same time many of them inculcated principles of true religion and morality. The following is a list of some of the premiums:—Napier's War, Thrilling Incidents of the American Revolution, United States Navy, War of 1812, Rome and its Ruler, American's Own Book, Napoleon and his Army, Fabiola, Calista, Lives of Saints Elizabeth, Francis of Sales, Francis of Messina, Sister Camilla, Margaret of Cortona, Rose and Angela; Gerald Griffins works, Napoleon III., Wild Sports, Life of Lafayette, Mother Seton, Life of St. Alphonsus, Spark's Life of Franklin, Life of Christ, Life of Blessed Mary Anne, Life of the Blessed Virgin, Douay Bible, St. John's Manual and a great variety of Prayer Books, Pictorial Testaments, History of Catholic Missions, History of the Catholic Church, Agueeheek, Catholic Guardian, Convert, Mission Book, World and Cloister, Philosophy of Sports, &c. Near the tables seats were placed for Very Rev. Father Starrs and Father Daly. As each boy's name was called out by Brother Ambrose, he came out of the ranks and received the reward of his good conduct and proficiency at the hands of the Vicar General. Some of the boys received as many as eight or nine premiums for advancement in their different studies, and they came in also for a large share of the applause of the audience. The following are the names of those to whom premiums were awarded:—

ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Patrick Sherdin, Edward Curran, William Ellard, John McIntee. *Religious Instruction*—Edward Distil, Peter Eagan, Patrick Ryan, Wm. Brown.

Grammar, 1st Div.—Wm. O'Neil, John McGuire. *Penmanship*—John Sherdin, Edward Distil. *Arithmetic*—Peter Eagan, John McDonald. *Algebra*—Wm. O'Neil, John Sheehan.

Grammar, 2d Div.—Wm. Ahern, Joseph McBride. *Penmanship*—Philip Birmingham, Patrick Casey. *Arithmetic*—Francis Trainor, Daniel Corbet. *Algebra*—Michael Trainor, Michael Carroll. *Mensuration*—John Sheehan. *Geography*—Peter Eagan, John Horan, Patrick Casey, Laurence Flynn. *History*—John Horan, John Clark, Walter Lorden, John Keough. *Philosophy*—John McDonald, John Sheridan, Laurence Flynn, Patrick McGuire. *Declamation*—John McGuire, Ed. McGuire. *Astronomy*—Patrick Sheridan.

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—Wm. Callahan, James O'Shea, Martin Bergen. *Religious Instruction*—Wm. McCormick, John Trainor, Henry Burbiege. *Attendance*—Joseph Callahan, Martin Bergen, George Reilly. *Grammar*—John McCormick, Wm. Costello, Augustin Esnault, John O'Connor. *Geography*—James O'Shea, Wm. Callahan, John McCormick. *Penmanship*—John Comerford, Thomas Dunn, Daniel Kane.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—Ed. Newman, Thos. Brady, Augustine Eustace.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Wm. McNevins, Ed. Malloy, Thos. Burns.

The Academy band, that is, a band made up of the pupils of St. Vincent's Academy, now performed some of their best music, after which the distribution of premiums to the pupils of the Transfiguration School took place. The following are the names of the boys to whom they were awarded for good conduct and proficiency in their several studies:—

TRANSFIGURATION SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Patrick Kenedy, John McIntyre, Charles Sweeney, Martin McQuade. *Religious Instruction*—Wm. McGee, Jas. Murphy, John Nolan, Wm. Walsh. *Attendance*—James Murphy, Jas. Manning, Tim. O'Connor, John Murphy. *Writing*—James Manning, Jas. Gilligan, John Devery. *Arithmetic, 1st Div.*—Patrick Kenedy, Florence Sullivan.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—John Flynn, James McQuade. *Algebra*—Patrick Kenedy, James Murphy, John Haggarty. *Grammar*—Patrick Kenedy, James Murphy, John Haggarty. *Geography*—J. Haggerty, Timothy O'Connor, Denis Connell. *Mensuration*—Patrick Kenedy, Florence Sullivan, Daniel Murphy. *Application*—Hugh Downey, Michael McGowan, Francis McGinnis, John Reynolds. *Astronomy*—Florence Sullivan, Patrick Kenedy. *Vocal Music*—Patrick Kenedy, Timothy O'Connor.

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—John O'Connor, Richard Walters, John Blight, John Clark. *Religious Instruction*—Thomas Dolan, Thomas Eggleston, James Newbury, John McPaul. *Attendance*—Ferdinand O'Keefe, John Foley, John Gillon. *Grammar*—Michael Nicholson, James Stewart, John McPaul, James Grady. *Arithmetic*—William Donlevey, Thos. Dolan, Wm. Hunt, James Gilligan. *Geography*—Anthony McIntyre, John Shea, John Fitzpatrick, Edward Gilligan. *Penmanship*—Patrick Sullivan, Thomas O'Connor, John Walsh, Thomas Eggleston.

When the Premiums had been distributed, the whole choral force of eight hundred pupils united in singing the following patriotic song, which was arranged in four parts, and which was sung with fine effect:—

Columbia, thou land great and glorious,
The home of the noble and free;
Whose banner is ever victorious,
Whether roving o'er land or o'er sea.
Thou refuge from tyrants' dominion,
Where plenty her rich treasure pours;
Where man speaks his own free opinion,
And welcomes th' oppress'd to thy shores.
For aye be thy banner unfurled,
For aye be thy banner unfurled,
For aye be thy banner unfurled,
The wonder—the dread of the world,
Chorus.
For aye, &c.

When hist'ry's muse has recorded
The deeds of thine undaunted sons,
And told of the treach'ry rewarded
By death from our bayonets and guns;
Her pen shall be radiant with glory,
When naming our Taylor and Scott,
The heroes who'll long live in story,
Unsullied by blemish or blot.
For aye be thy banner, &c.

For ever in firm bonds united
Be States whose proud temples were built
By the flame of the brand Freedom lighted,
When her sword was blood-stain'd to the hilt.
Proud nations shall look on with wonder,
While tyrrany trembles to see
Its sceptres and crowns falling under
The flag of the noble and free!
For aye be thy banner, &c.

When the last notes of the foregoing song had died away, and silence was restored, Brother Ambrose announced the distribution of premiums among the pupils of St. James' School, who came forward to the front of the stage to receive the reward of their merit at the hands of the Vicar General. The following are the names of those who were thus recompensed:—

SAINT JAMES SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Wm. Sullivan, Wm. McNamara Timothy Buckley, James Lynch. Religious Instruction—James McQuade, James O'Neil, Samuel Shannon, Joseph Williams. Attendance—Daniel Corkery, John Farmer, John Sweeney, J. Harrington. Grammar—James Lynch, John McMahon. Penmanship—Patrick O'Neil, Laurence Buckley, Peter Power. Geography—Daniel O'Brien, Timothy McGrath, John Brennan. Arithmetic—Stephen Haley, John Lacy, Jas. O'Neil.

Grammar, 2d Div.—Simon Buckley, Thomas Swanton, Penmanship—Thomas Shannon, Jas. McConvill. Arithmetic—Thomas Maher, John O'Brien. Algebra—Jas. Lynch, Jas. McQuade, J. McMahon. Mensuration—Jas. Lynch, Jas. McQuade. Vocal Music—John Wright, Ed. Duff, Wm. Crain. Bookkeeping—Jas. McQuade, Wm. Murphy.

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—Jas. Brown, Michael Beard, Cornelius Lane. Religious Instruction—Patrick Wolfe, John Kelly, Henry Frankfort. Attendance—Mich. Hynes, John Grady, John Marckham. Penmanship—Patrick O'Hare, Thos. McQuade, J. Heagen. Grammar—Pat. Wolfe, Michael Crowley, Jas. O'Day. Arithmetic—Cornelius Sullivan, Denis Shannahan.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Thos. McQuade, John Cassidy. Geography—Pat. Wolfe, Thos. McQuade, John Enwright.

When the above-named pupils resumed their places in the ranks, Manahan's band performed one of their best pieces, which was warmly applauded. The next school on the list was St. Joseph's, whose pupils carried off quite a number of premiums. The following are the names of the boys who were considered the most deserving:—

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Chas. Legge, Henry Divine, Ed. Martin, John McQuade. Religious Instruction—Chas. Lamb, Geo. Reilly, Henry Divine. Attendance—Wm. Shanley, Chas. Legge, Wm. Guinan, Robert Little.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—Chas. Lamb, Wm. Shanley, Robert Little.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Joseph Byron, Thos. Barker, Jas. Hagan, Nicholas McNab. Penmanship—Thos. Harris, John Collier, Eugene Reilly, Peter Colligan. Grammar—Wm. Shanley, Geo. Reilly, John Cunningham. Declamation—Nicholas McNab, Chas. Lamb, John Kelly. Mensuration—John Cunningham, Wm. Shanley, Chas. Lamb. Book-keeping—John Cunningham, William Shanley, Robert Little. Geography—Geo. Reilly, Wm. Guinan, Chas. Legge.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Jas. Tuite, Eugene Reilly, Philip Matthews. Algebra—Wm. Shanley, John Cunningham, Chas. Lamb. Penmanship—Charles Lamb, Geo. Reilly, Hugh Deery.

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—John Smith, Thos. McKenney, Charles Keane, Wm. Collins. Religious Instruction—Michael Boyle, Wm. Teyhan, Jas. Mingy. Attendance—Patrick McCluskey, Henry Carpenter, Joseph Wilkinson, Grammar—Wm. Teyhan, John Smith, John Cooney. Arithmetic—Patrick McCluskey, John Cooney, Ed. Russell, Joseph Wilkinson. Geography—Wm. Delaney, John Lynch, Henry Carpenter, Thos. Murray. Penmanship—Edward Russell, James Coyle, Michael Boyle.

Decidedly the most successful effort which was made in the vocal line by the boys was the singing of the spirited song entitled "The Fireman's Heart is Bold and Free," which was received with the most enthusiastic applause. This was so well rendered and is such a capital thing in its way, that we transfer it to our columns:—

When the lurid flame of night lights up the clear blue sky,
The fireman rouses in alarm, he sees the danger nigh;
Now hear the heavy wheels, that roll along the pave,
Turn out! turn out! the firemen cry, the burning dwelling save.
Oh the fireman's heart is bold and free, his motto is to save,
He works without reward or fee, hurrah for the fireman brave.

Now the raging flame soars high, the heavens look red and wild,
But, hark! a mother's piercing cry, Oh! save my darling child!
Now streams the water high, while from the ladder rais'd,
Is heard the gallant fireman's cry, the darling child is saved.
Oh the fireman's heart is bold and free, his motto is to save,
He works without reward or fee, hurrah for the fireman brave.

Quick moves the iron arm, and rapid strikes the break,
The raging elements to calm, to quench the fiery flake;
But listen to the shout from the noble fireman brave,
Our work is done—the fire is out—we've conquer'd and we've saved.
Oh the fireman's heart is bold and free, his motto is to save,
He works without reward or fee, hurrah for the fireman brave.

The pupils of St. Francis' School were called up at the conclusion of the song to receive their premiums. It is needless to say that they were promptly at their place near the tables when the name of the school was announced.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Hugh Flemming, Jas. O'Hara, James Casey, J. Cowan, J. O'Hara. Religious Instruction—J. Kay, Ed. Johnson, Wm. O'Connors, J. O'Reilly. Grammar—Jas. O'Hara, Pat. McDavit. J. Lyon. Arithmetic—Jas. Casey, Pat. McDavit.

Grammar, 2d Div.—Philip Crosson, Pat. Simmons. Arithmetic—Jas. O'Hara, J. O'Hara, Cor. McNally, Dominick Nevin. Algebra—Jas. Casey, Pat. McDavit, Attendance—Thos. Logan, H. Coyle, Thos. Sheerin. Mensuration—Jas. Casey, Pat. McDavit. Penmanship—Jas. Casey, Jas. O'Hara, Cornelius Sullivan, J. O'Hara. Vocal Music—Jas. O'Hara, J. Lyon. Declamation—Peter Kavanagh, Thos. Greenan. Geography—J. Donnelly, Hugh Fleming, Gerald Donnelly.

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—Wm. Smith, Peter Giligan, Walter Wheeler. Religious Instruction—Eugene Gallagher, David O'Neil. Attendance—Peter Gilligan, Thos. McNames, Augustus Molinet. Grammar—Augustus Molinet, Walter Wheeler, Terence Finigan. Geography—J. Jemison, Michael Cherry. Walter Wheeler. Penmanship—J. Jemison, Joseph Jemison, Augustus Molinet. Arithmetic—Thos. McNamee, J. Casey, Ter. Finigan. Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Michael Cassidy, William Lyons.

When the last premium was given to the proper recipient the Academy band played "Hail Columbia," and, having done full justice to our national air, wound up with "Yankee Doodle," for which they were greeted with a regular storm of applause. The next distribution of premiums was to the pupils of St. Mary's School. The names of the successful competitors are as follows:—

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction—Francis Siggerson, Michael Grace, Thos. Cullen. Good Conduct—J. Nolan. Stephen McCuddin, J. O'Brien, Patrick Kinnally. Grammar—J. P. McClancy, Pat. Kinnally, William Devlin. Elocution—J. P. McClancy, Ed. Hughes. Geography Peter Galvin, Patrick Murray. History—John Nolan Martin Mehan.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—J. P. McGlancy, Wm. Delvin, J. Fitzpatrick, Pat. Kinnally.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Daniel Fagan, F. Siggerson,

Thos. McCoy, Nicholas Kinnally. Book-keeping—J. P. McClancy, Pat. Kinnally. Thos. Cullen. Mensuration—Wm. Devlin, J. McClancy. Algebra—J. P. McClancy, Wm. Devlin, J. Fitzpatrick. Vocal Music—Michael Grace, J. McClancy, Thos. Cullen, J. Fitzpatrick.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction—Jas. Cullen, Philip Ravil, Robert Kelly, Michael Sigerson. Good Conduct—Daniel O'Brien, J. Barrett, Philip Ravil, Wm. Campbell. Penmanship—Thomas O'Neil, Robert Kelly, J. McGinnis. Grammar—James Cullen, Patrick Fitzpatrick, D. O'Brien. Geography—Michael Brady, Patrick Fitzpatrick, James Reilly.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—George Sheppard, J. Wall, Robert Kelly.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Patrick Dolan, J. O'Leary, Geo. Burnett. Attendance—Andrew Delany, James McBride, Thomas Croak.

"God Save Our Union," solo and chorus, was then sung by the eight hundred pupils with fine effect, and when the last note had died away, and the boys, in obedience to a signal from one of the Brothers, had fallen back with the ease and precision of disciplined soldiers, then the pupils of St. Patrick's School were called, and the task of distribution re-commenced. Through the line that decided the solid squares, the boys advanced in admirable order, and filing off to the right and left, took up their positions in classes and waited, quiet but eager, for the first sound of their own names. We saw more than one boy make a step forward almost involuntarily, when a baptismal name like his own was called, and then, suddenly restraining himself, pause in his onward motion; and we could not help sympathizing with them in the disappointment or exultation that followed.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Henry Morris, J. Evans, Wm. Dunne, J. Cunningham. Religious Instruction—H. Morris, Patrick Martin, J. Evans. Penmanship—J. Evans, Thos. Egan, Charles O'Keefe, F. Hamilton. Grammar—H. Morris, J. Evans, Patrick Martin. Geography—Francis Remer, J. Evans, Patrick Martin.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—J. Evans, H. Morris, J. Cain. Algebra—J. Evans, H. Morris, Michael Lally.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Richard Morris, William Morris, Thomas Murphy. Algebra—Richard Morris, James Reynolds, Patrick Fallon. Mensuration—J. Evans, H. Morris, Michael Lally. Book-keeping—J. Evans, William Dunne, Thomas Egan. Declamation—Owen Cashin, Edward English, Charles Sweeney. Attendance—H. Morris, Richard Morris, William Morris.

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—D. Cunningham, J. Sheehan, Jo. Hagan, Thos. Remer.—Religious Instruction—D. Cunningham, J. Diving, William Kelly. Attendance—J. Savage, J. Golden, Joseph Fletcher. Grammar—Wm. Kelly, J. Sheehan. Geography—I. Lynch, D. Cunningham, T. Remer. Arithmetic—John Sheehan, J. Fitzgerald.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Edward Denin, William Gallagher, John Gallagher. Penmanship—Francis Perkinson, Charles Carey, John Feeney.

The next feature was the performance of "Music Invites Us," a cavatina from Lucretia Borgia, arranged as a piano forte solo, and played by George R. McKenzie, a pupil of St. Vincent's Academy. The premiums had now been distributed to the Parochial Schools, and there remained but those adjudged to the pupils of the Academy, who advanced through the central space and ranged themselves a little in advance of the compact square mass that occupied the greater portion of the stage. Then the work of distribution commenced, and as the Brother Principal called out the names, each boy advanced and received his justly-earned prize from the hands of Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G. Some boys received so many premiums that their names became at last familiar to the audience, and each additional repetition of it was hailed with a genuine burst of applause. In each school there were more or less of these A No. 1 boys, who had received approving recognition, but as the pupils of the Academy had a wider range of studies, and therefore more opportunities of distinguishing themselves, the public approval, in their case, was more marked and enthusiastic. Many boys received books enough to form the nucleus of a library, and some enough to constitute a respectable library itself; and as these boys advanced again and again with the armful of books, for another and yet another, they received applause sufficient to satisfy a prima donna, the most exacting of mortals on that score, if report speak true. One youthful student, in particular, was so overburdened with honors, that having endeavored in vain by throwing back his head and by other artifices, to increase his capacity for holding more, he was obliged to transfer them to a classmate, that he might be ready to advance when his name was next called. He had not long to wait, however, and as his name was called out time after time, and he stepped up to receive valuable volumes from the Very Rev. dispenser, he was greeted with hearty applause, which he took as naturally, and minded as little, as if he had been used to it all his short life. The number of studies in which this boy distinguished himself will be apparent from the following list:

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Good Conduct—Wm. Murphy, James Treynor, Edward Walsh. *Religious Instruction*—Peter Morrough, Edward Walsh, William Murphy. *Arithmetic*—Wm. Paterson, Wm. Murphy, Redmond Carroll. *Spelling*—Thomas Mulvany, William Costello, John Keely. *Reading*—Redmond Carroll, Peter Morrough, John Harrison. *Attendance*—John Attridge, John Keely, Wm. Costello. *Penmanship*—Daniel Cowhy, John Gaffney, John Powell. *Politeness*—John Powell, James Treynor, John Attridge.

Good Conduct, 2d Div.—Geo. Kane, John Harrison, J. Paterson *Attendance*—Danl. Brady, Daniel Cowhy, John Doran. *Arithmetic*—Thos. Costello, John Swanton, Joseph Kelly. *Politeness*—James Walsh, James McLoughlin, John Coile—

SECOND CLASS.

Good Conduct—James McGuire, Richard Kane, John Conway, Thos. O'Brien. *Religious Instruction*—James McGuire, John Kelly, David Fitzpatrick, John Saunders. *Arithmetic*—Richard Kane, John Kelly, John Kirby, Francis Treynor. *Penmanship*—Robert Morgan, Wm. Dunn, John Saunders, Joseph Mulvany. *Reading*—Denis Hart, Francis Toal, Martin Reilly, Michael McCormick. *Grammar*—James McGuire, Denis Hart, Charles Fanning, Robert Morgan. *Geography*—Richard Kane, David Fitzpatrick, Francis Treynor, Wm. Fanning. *Attendance*—Martin Kiely, John Kirby, Philip Carey.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Wm. Dunn, Chas. Fanning, Wm. Fanning. *Penmanship*—Jas. Washington Downey, Felix Murphy, Charles Conway, Joseph Wells.

THIRD CLASS.

Good Conduct—Joseph Flynn, James O'Reilly, John Lindsay. *Religious Instruction*—William Gelshenen, Matthew O'Connor, William Mahon. *Reading*—John Reilly, Francis Downing, John Feiss. *Grammar*—Henry Brady, John Lindsay, Joseph Flynn. *Attendance*—Joseph Flynn, Matthew O'Connor, John Reilly. *Penmanship*—Richard Hefferman, Thomas McEvoy, Alfred O'Halloran. *Geography*—John Reilly, Hugh McLoughlin, Francis Downing. *History*—Thomas McEvoy, Edward Carolin, Joseph Jones.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—William Gelshenen, Richard Heffernan, Thomas Reynolds, William Fitzmaurice.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Master George Schaff, Henry Brady, James Reilly, Ed. Sheridan. *Spelling*—Matthew O'Connor, Wm. Gelshenen, Thos. Traynor, John Jones.

FOURTH CLASS.

Good Conduct—Robert McGinnis, Daniel Young, John Raab, Thomas Lynch, Thomas Fitzpatrick. *Religious Instruction*—Wm. Flannelly, James Turpie. *Attendance*—Joseph Hughes, Thomas Mulloy, Edmund Dorrian, John Kelly, Wm. Flannelly John O'Keefe, Laurence Mulry.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—Jas. Curray, Thos. Corrigan, Francis Bowen. *Geography*—Joseph Dunn, Ed. Martitha, Owen O'Brien.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—John O'Keefe, Francis O'Kane, Wm. Walsh. *Algebra*—Jas. Curry, Thos. Corrigan, Francis Burke. *Distinguished*—John O'Keefe, John McCarthy, William Flannelly. *Mensuration*—Thomas Corrigan, Edmund Dorrian, John Woods. *English Grammar*—Joseph Dunn, John McCarthy, Joseph Hughes. *Penmanship*—Francis Burke, Chas. Cary. *Geography*—John McCarthy, Wm. Walsh, Robert McGinnis. *History*—Charles Cary, Thomas Maher, John Maxwell. *Vocal Music*—Thomas Lynch, Daniel Young. *Instrumental Music*—William McGuire, Joseph Dunn.

Second Latin Class, Proficiency—John McCarthy. *Distinguished*—Thomas Walsh, John McCarthy. *Latin Grammar*—Thos. Walsh.

Third Latin Class—Thomas Mulloy, Daniel Young, Thomas Lynch. *Distinguished*—Francis Burke, James Curry, Thos Maher.

HIGH CLASS.

Good Conduct—James Sweeney, Philip McMahon, James Broderick, John O'Reilly. *Religious Instruction*—Thos. Swanson, John O'Reilly, Andrew Brophy.

Arithmetic, 1st Div.—Thomas Swanson, Michael McCarsen, Daniel Sheehan. *Algebra*—Thos. Swanson, Michael McCarten, John Remer. *Geometry*—Thomas Swanson, Michael McCarten, John Remer, Daniel Sheehan. *Grammar*—John Remer, Michael McCarten, James Sweeney.

Arithmetic, 2d Div.—Michael Haggarty, Robert Dowling, Andrew White. *Algebra*—Isaac Wells, Andrew White, Robert McCafferty. *Geometry*—Michael Haggarty, James Broderick, Isaac Wells. *Trigonometry*—John Remer, Michael McCarten, Daniel Sheehan, Thomas Swanton. *Astronomy*—Michael McCarten, John Remer, Thomas Swanton. *Grammar*—Andrew White, Michael Haggarty, Isaac Wells. *Geography*—John Remer, Michael Haggarty, Thomas Swanton. *Orthoepy*—James Sweeney, James Broderick, Timothy Cassin. *History*—Timothy Cassin, James Broderick, John O'Reilly. *Penmanship*—Robert Dowling, Andrew Brophy, James Sweeney. *Book-keeping*—Thomas Swanson, Joseph Casey, Michael McCarten, Daniel Sheehan. *Attendance*—Michael McCarten, John Reilly.

Second Latin Class, Proficiency—James Broderick, John Remer. *Latin Grammar*—James Broderick, John Remer. *Latin Exercise*—James Broderick, John Rakielwitz, John Remer. *Vocal Music*—Daniel Shehan, John Rakielwitz. *Instrumental Music. Piano*—John Greene. *Violin*—Michael McCarten. *Trombone*—Philip McGuire.

SUPERIOR CLASS.

Good Conduct—John Lyons, James Sullivan, Bernard Martin. *Punctual Attendance*—John Lyons, James Mulry, Thomas Neade. *General Application*—John Lyons, James Sullivan, James Mulry, *Religious Instruction*—John Martin, Jas Griffin, Thomas McCuddin.

Latin, Proficiency—Patrick O'Neil, John Lyons, Henry Hughes. *Latin Grammar*—James Duggan, Andrew Collier, Thomas McCuddin. *Latin Exercise*—Thomas Neade, John Scally, John Martin.

French, Proficiency—John Scally, John Lyons, Andrew Collier. *French Grammar*—Patrick O'Neil, James Duggan, John Culbertson. *French Exercise*—Bernard Martin, Thomas McCuddin, Charles Murtagh.

English Composition—Patrick O'Neil, James Griffin, Charles Murtagh. *English Grammar*—Robert McGrath, Thos. McCuddin, Henry Hughes. *Elocution*—James Sullivan, Robert McGrath, Thomas Neade. *Geography*—John Lyons, James Mulry, John Culbertson. *Writing*—John Hughes Thomas White, James Murphy. *Bookkeeping*—Andrew Collier, Bernard Martin, John Culbertson, John Hughes. *Arithmetic*—Charles Murtagh, John Hughes, James Griffin. *Algebra*—Andrew Collier, John Lyons, Henry Hughes.

Geometry, 1st Div.—John Lyons, Andrew Collier, Charles Murtagh.

Geometry, 2d Div.—John Culbertson, James Mulry, Patrick O'Neil. *Trigonometry*—Robert McGrath, John Martin, Thomas White. *Mensuration*—Andrew Collier, John Lyons, John Martin. *Surveying*—John Lyons, Andrew Collier, Bernard Martin. *Navigation*—James Mulry, Bernard Martin, Charles Murtagh. *Astronomy*—John Lyons, John Culbertson, Bernard Martin. *Natural Philosophy*—John Lyons, Thomas Neade, Thomas McCuddin. *Linear Drawing*—Thomas White, Patrick O'Neil, Charles Murtagh.

Vocal Music, Soprano—James Murphy, Henry Hughes. *Alto*—James Griffin, James Sullivan. *Tenor*—George McKenzie, Robert McGrath. *Bass*—John Culbertson, Andrew Collier, Thomas White.

Instrumental Music, Piano—George McKenzie. *Violin*—James Duggan, John Scally, George McKenzie, James Murphy. *Flute*—James Murphy, Patrick O'Neil, Robert McGrath. *Cornet*—Henry Hughes. *Bass Viol*—Andrew Collier.

A very pleasing two-part song was admirably rendered by fifteen pupils, whose voices accorded well with the instrument and with each other, as in loud tones or low murmurs they expressed their keen appreciation of "Music and her Sister Song." "Fantasia au Norma," a rather difficult pianoforte piece for a youthful performer, was played by John Green, a pupil of St. Vincent's, and this, with some excellent music from Mannahan's band, consisting of national, Irish, and popular airs, or pot-pourris of each and all, played with touching pathos or infectious gaiety, closed the exercises of the evening.

When they had concluded, the Very Rev. Mr. Starrs addressed the audience as follows:—

My friends, on this interesting occasion I have been requested by the Brother Director of the Christian Schools to address to you a few words. As the exercises of the evening are unavoidably long, I will not occupy much of your time. Twelve years ago a few Brothers came to New York and opened a school at the invitation of our venerable and illustrious Archbishop, who has always taken the deepest interest in the progress of the schools of the Christian Brothers, because he knew how much good could be accomplished by their services and unwearied exertions in the cause of true education. At the present time they have under their charge nine Parochial Schools and two Academies, and at these various schools three thousand eight hundred boys attend regularly every day. The parents of these boys can testify how they have been trained and taught by these devoted Brothers. The vast concourse of people assembled here this evening bear witness in the strongest manner how these schools are appreciated by the Catholics of New York. I have observed myself how these Brothers have labored and toiled for these boys, and how successful they have been in training them in a proper manner. I say, in view of all this, that the Catholics of New York owe a debt of gratitude to these devoted men for their exertions in the cause of Catholic education. Parents who send their children to these schools, may rest satisfied that they will receive a sound Catholic education, an education that will fit them for their duties in this life, and prepare them for that which is to come. Their minds are not only trained, but their hearts are cultivated; they are taught in the schools those useful branches that are necessary for this life, and the seeds of virtue are planted in their hearts.

These Parochial Schools are supported altogether by the congregations to which they are attached, although the parents of these children pay taxes for the support of the public schools. But you all know—at least all Catholics ought—that a secular education alone is not sufficient; religion must be blended with education, in order to make it perfect; and when these boys grow up and go out into the world, they will have an influence on society of the most beneficial character.

The exercises this evening have been truly interesting, and I think you could not find among so many boys a higher degree of order and better general deportment. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was really excellent, and the manner in which the boys came forward and received their premiums, with such grace and such ease, reflected credit upon the Brothers and upon themselves.

There is one feature which, in connection with our schools, I feel bound to allude to this evening. It is this, that the Editor of THE METROPOLITAN RECORD attended at all the examinations of the schools threughout the city, and gave faithful and minute reports—so minute that even the names of the boys, as well as the various branches in which they were examined, were stated. Thus the parents had an opportunity of seeing what their boys were taught, and how they succeeded. In this way, also, the schools of the Christian Brothers, which were not, perhaps, so well known, were brought more prominently before the Catholic public, and the people were enabled to see what they were doing for Catholic education in the great city of New York.

I will not detain you longer by any further remarks; I will merely conclude by stating that I trust in a short time we will have a Parochial School attached to every Catholic Church in this city, conducted by Christian Brothers, and I hope that the parents of those children will take an interest in the efforts which they are making for Catholic education. The Most Rev. Archbishop and the clergy of New York take a deep interest in these schools, and we all must do what lies in our power to encourage and promote the noble system on which they are based. [Applause.]

But not the least interesting portion of the exercises had yet to commence. This was a drama, in three acts and nine scenes, entitled the "Birthday of Freedom," commencing with the events immediately preceding the Battle of Bunker Hill, and ending with the death of Warren. It was capitally acted throughout. The boys had committed their parts to memory so accurately that the prompter had a sinecure of it, and they were as thoroughly posted up in the business of the stage as any veteran of the Sock and Buskin. They walked the boards (or trod them, we believe is the technical phrase,) as easily and naturally as if beneath their feet was the flooring of their respective school-rooms. There was not a particle of *gaucherie* about the boys; they were as much at home in their temporary *roles* of generals and volunteers as in their more ordinary one of school-boys and classmates. Not the least merit of the performance was the clear, distinct enunciation, which more than made amends for the want of fullness and volume in the voice, and conveyed the sense unimpaired to the ear of the most distant listener in that vast building. The motley army of patriots, dressed according to the dictates of individual taste, in the first throes of our Revolutionary struggle, and the disciplined, uniformed continentals, with their quaint costume and three-cornered hats, were particularly well got up, but we cannot say as much for the British soldiers, who certainly looked more like the court than the camp. General Warren was well represented by John James McGuire, and Sir William Howe equally well by Joseph F. Lynch, as was also Captain Abercrombie by John P. Clancy. The first scene opened with the British squadron in full retreat from Lexington, heedless of the endeavors of their officers to stay them and regardless of the bitter expostulations of Sir William Howe himself. In the second act we got a view of the American camp and patriot soldiery, made up of every class of the population and every nationality, the formal Quaker and well-to-do farmer, the live Yankee and the hardy Irish, the Scotch, French, and German; all expressing their love of liberty and their hatred of tyranny, as they do in any drama we have ever read or seen, and which appears to be hallowed by prescription. In the third act Warren's forces were drawn up near Bunker Hill; firing was heard in the distance; then the scene shifted to the battle ground outside of the entrenchments, in which an exciting capture of Americans and a still more exciting rescue took place, the British red-coats ignominiously fleeing before a laughably small number of half-armed volunteers. The closing scene represented the death of Warren in the moment of victory and in the arms of Putnam and Prescott, and surrounded by his sorrowing though victorious troops. The efforts of the juvenile amateurs were warmly applauded, and each point was received with loud cheers. We never saw actors enter so completely into the spirit of the scene, and we suspect they do not retain the feeling proper to the part so long as these amateurs did, for at a considerable distance from the building we were overtaken by some boys chasing a comrade, or, as they termed it, "running a Britisher," with as much earnestness as if they had not doffed their uniforms but were still actuated by the spirit of revolutionary patriotism.

The performance of a spirit-stirring air by the Cornet Band, closed the exhibition, which was, as we have said, one of the most interesting, as it was one of the most successful, that has ever taken place in the Academy of Music.

St. Joseph's Ursuline Academy. Morrisania.

Annual Distribution of Premiums.

The annual distribution of premiums at the Ursuline Academy, East Morrisania, took place on Monday the 18th inst, on which occasion a large and delighted auditory assisted. The exercises were unusually interesting, being of that light, pleasant, attractive kind, so suitable for an exhibition, and the young ladies selected to fill the different parts supported them admirably, with an ease and grace that it was pleasant to see and an appreciation of the characters that went very far towards changing representation into reality. The music both vocal and instrumental, was excellent, and their French pronunciation perfect. In fact the ease and fluency with which this language was spoken was remarkable, spoken too with a Parisian not an Anglo-French accent as is often the case. The music was under the charge of Professor Weismuller and the proficiency of his pupils is his highest praise.

Before the exercises commenced the Entrance March was played by Misses A. Fallihee and A. Conroy to the music of which the pupils of the Academy entered and took their seats in regular order. A Prologue was then recited by Miss M. Margaret Zimmer and after it was concluded a chorus entitled "Bel conforto al mieditore" was admirably sung by the assembled school. "L'enfant et le miroir," a pretty little poem enclosing a graceful moral was delivered with appropriate simplicity by Miss Mary Hughes. Then followed "the Will" in which the principal characters were sustained by Misses M. Zimmer, E. Santhee, S. Hanigan, S. Reilly, L. Connor and E. Schuster, and which was listened to throughout with unabated pleasure. It would be impossible to award to any one in particular pre-eminence where all were excellent, for though the characters were not equally important they were equally well done. Next followed an exquisite strain from Beethoven "the Musician of the mind"—

"Whose chords were thoughts—whose notes were given
To all that links this earth with heaven."

It was a beautiful composition and played with excellent taste by Misses E. Santhee, M. Conroy, A. Hughes and S. Reilly. "Das sterbende kind" was done full justice to by Miss L. Fisherman.

"The Blind Girl of Spa" was quite affecting and it was received with great favor by the audience who were equally pleased with the story and the manner in which it was represented. When the applause had subsided Misses M. Zimmer and M. Conway sang a difficult but beautifully arranged duet, entitled "Holy Mother" with taste and feeling; and the "Footsteps of Angels" was given with excellent effect by Miss C. Biegen. "L'Inspectrice du Pensionat ou l'Espieglerie et Sentiment" was as its name imports a lively *melange* of opposite sentiments and amusing incidents. The tricks played by an arch and mischievous school-girl on the green hands of the establishment whether French rustics or unsophisticated foreigners gave life and animation to the piece and contrasted well with the formal propriety that distinguished Madame L'Inspectrice. "Nicolai's Overture" played by Misses M. Zimmer, A. Conroy, A. Fallihee, and E. Schuster was a very creditable performance, as was also the "Die drei Glaser" by Miss E. Schuster. "L'Instruction du petit enfant," by Misses M. Zimmer and M. Hughes was well and favourably received, and the French chorus with which the proceedings terminated was warmly applauded. A large portion of those present consisted of the parents and friends of the pupils who had every reason to be gratified with the exhibition which as we said before was unusually interesting. Among the clergymen present on the occasion we observed Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., Rev. Messrs. McNierney, McMahon, Mooney, Lynch, Daubresse, Murphy, Farrell, &c. After the distribution of the premiums Very Rev. Mr. Starrs addressed the pupils in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

The following are the names of the pupils who received premiums:

The Gold Medal awarded to the graduate, Margaret Limmer, with nine other premiums for her English studies. Premium for Good Conduct, Emma Santhee. Christian Doctrine, first premium, Elizabeth Hall; second premium, Mary O'Brien.

SECOND ENGLISH CLASS.

First Division, Grammar, first premium, Louisa Connolly; second premium Joanna Rourke. Geography, first premium, Louisa Connolly; second premium, Amanda Falihee. History of the United States, first premium, Anna Conroy. Astronomy, first premium, Kate Lawrence; second premium, Joanna Rourke. Mythology, first premium, Louisa Connolly; second premium, Anna Conroy; third premium, Kate Lawrence. Grecian History, first premium, Anna Conroy; second premium, Amanda Falihee. Arithmetic, first premium, Louisa Connolly; second premium, Amanda Falihee.

SECOND DIVISION.

Grammar, first premium, Mary O'Brien; second premium, Elizabeth Hall; third premium, Kate Conway. Geography, first premium, Mary O'Brien; second premium, Kate Conway. History of United States, Kate Conway. First Book of History, first premium, Olivia Hall; second premium, Mary O'Brien. Reading, Margaret Conway. Application in Grammar, first premium, Olivia Hall; second premium, Emma Santhee. Application in History of United States, Oliva Hall, Application in Geography, first premium, Olivia Hall; second premium, Emma Santhee. Writing, first premium, Olivia Hall; second premium, Mary Ritter; third premium, Mary Oser. Application in Writing, Emma Santhee.

THIRD CLASS.

Grammar, first premium, Mary Devine; second, Kate Hall; third, Emily Connolly. Geography, first premium, Mary Devine; second, Anna Broderick; third, Sarah Hanigan. History, first premium, Mary Devine; second, Catharine Mannion; third, Anna Broderick. Reading, first premium, Catharine Mannion; second, Sarah Hanigan. Orthography, first premium, Kate Hall; second, Louisa Fischermann. Writing, Mary Devine. Application in Writing, Sarah Reiley.

FOURTH CLASS.

Grammar, first premium, Eliza Schuster; second, Kate Biegen. Geography, first premium, Eliza Schuster; second, Louisa Connor. Reading, first premium, Louisa Connor; second, Emma Paulssen; third, Kate Biegen. Writing, first premium, Kate Biegen; second, Emma Paulssen. Spelling, first premium, Teresa Ritter; second, Mary Biegen.

FIRST FRENCH CLASS.

First Division, Reading, Margaret Zimmer. Repetition, Margaret Zimmer. Composition, Margaret Zimmer.

Second Division, Orthography, Mary O'Brien. General Repetition, Mary O'Brien. Composition, Louisa Fischermann. Reading, Joanna Rourke. Particular Repetition, Kate Hall. Application, first premium, Olivia Hall; second premium, Elizabeth Hall.

Third Division, Reading, Mary Hughes. Particular Repetition, Mary Hughes. General Repetition, Kate Conway.

SECOND CLASS.

Translation, Amanda Falihee. Repetition, first premium, Mary Devine; second premium, Eliza Schuster. Reading, Elizabeth Mahany. Application, Emily Connolly.

GERMAN CLASS.

Reading, first premium, Louisa Fishermann; second premium, Eliza Schuster.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—First premium, Emma Santhee; second premium, Amanda Falihee; third premium, Anna Hughes; fourth premium Kate Lawrence; fifth premium, Kate Conway.

VOCAL MUSIC.—First premium, Margaret Zimmer; second premium, Kate Lawrence; third premium, Margaret Conway.

PAINTING.—Margaret Zimmer.

DRAWING.—First premium, Mary Ritter; second premium, Louisa Fishermann.

Many others could not be rewarded for having been promoted at the semi-annual examination, or on account of retarded entrance.

Academy of the Holy Infancy, Manhattanville, Under the Christian Brothers.

Sixth Annual Distribution of Premiums.

This is one of the most prosperous of our Educational Institutions, and is rapidly acquiring a strong hold in the esteem and favor of the Catholic community. It is, as our readers are aware, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, and numbers about one hundred pupils. The Academy has not been more than six years in existence, yet in that comparatively brief space it has acquired a high reputation and a prominent position. The building, which is admirably located on a rising ground, from which a fine view is obtained of the Hudson and its scenery, is one of the finest structures on this part of the island, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. The apartments are commodious and well ventilated, while the school-room is one of the finest of the kind that we have seen in any of our institutions. A portion of the tastefully laid out grounds of the Academy is set apart for a gymnasium, so that while the intellectual training and improvement of the pupils are attended to, they may not suffer for want of proper physical exercise.

The sixth annual distribution of premiums took place on the 20th inst., and as the occasion was one of much interest, there was a large number of persons present, consisting of the relatives and friends of the pupils. The exercises took place in the spacious and well-lighted school-room, which was neatly decorated for the occasion. Displayed in a conspicuous place was the banner of the Society of the Holy Infancy, while at the rear of the stage and over the heads of the pupils, were the well-known initial letters J. M. J. The pupils themselves looked as healthy, as happy, and as joyous as the r parents could desire, and afforded the most substantial proof that could be given of the treatment and care they receive at the hands of the good Brothers. The exercises were exceedingly interesting, and the music particularly was very good. The pupils' band was directed by Prof. J. A. Hoffman, and Prof. J. R. Magrath presided at the piano. After the performance by the band of the overture to the "Caliph of Bagdad," Master Daniel F. Linehan welcomed the audience in a very happy little address, which was delivered with a great deal of spirit, and which was rewarded with the applause of his hearers.

The following is the programme of the exercises, of which we regret our space will not allow us to speak in detail:

O Purest of Creatures (Music by Prof. J. R. Magrath,) Chorus.
Bernardine du Born, Jas. J. Shaffrey.
Columbus in Chains, Chas. C. Crevier.
Crystal Scottische, - - - - Band.
Balthassar's Vision, J. B. Reilly.
The Indian Warrior, John Doyle.
Dreams of the Past (Duett,) Jas. J. Shaffrey and John P. Lyons.
Piety in Youth, Thomas Smith.
Rienzi to the Roman Conspirators, James A. Keane.
Pike's Peak, Christopher C. Rice, Thos. F. Foshey, C. C. Crevier.
Signal March, - - - - - - Band.
Tribute to Washington, James F. Sadlier.
The Legislature of Ireland, Enrique C. Rafael.
La Fantasie (Piano Duett,) Pedro F. Rafael and John P. Lyons.
The Last Words of Robert Emmett, Christopher C. Rice.
Mary Magdalen, Henry L. Hoguet.
Recit and Chorus, - - - - - Haydn.
The Warrior's Wreath, Federick Murphy.
The Angels, by seven Little Boys, with wreaths.
The Favorite Polka, - - - - Band.
To the Blessed Virgin, William D. Lyons.
Le Soleil, Louis H. Elleau.
Execution of Montrose, Thomas F. Toohey.
The Last Rose of Summer, Piano, James A. Keane.
The Spartan's March, William B. Hassett.
Le Vaisseau, Le Vengeur, by the Pupils.
The Flight of Xerxes, Vincent J. Murphy.
"The Marv'lous Works" (solo by V. J. Murphy), Haydn.
Massachusetts, composed and delivered by Daniel F. Linehan.
Triumphal March, - - - - - Band.
The Red Man of the Forest, John James Driscoll.
Loss of the Royal George, John A. Harvey.
The Peasant Boy, { D. F. Linehan. P. Sullivan. F. J. Devlin.
"The Heavens are Telling," (chorus,) Haydn.
Music, composed and delivered by M. A. Sullivan.
St. Peter Walking on the Sea, Alexander Roux.
Napoleon at Rest, Victor R. Jensen.
David and Goliath, { P. Sullivan. J. A. Harvey.
Les Jeunes Montagnards, Chorus.
Distribution of Premiums.
National Polka—Finale - - - - Band.

Master D. F. Linehan received the premium of excellence, and distinguished himself in two pieces of his own composition—"The Welcome" and "Massachusetts." Masters John P. Lyons and James J. Shaffney sang the duett entitled "Dreams of the Past" with fine effect. The names of the pupils who received the largest number of premiums were Masters Charles C. Crevier, Foster J. Devlin, Wm. B. Hanett, Martin Early, M. J. McCabe, J. Sherlock, J. B. Reilly, J. Sherry, J. J. Shaffney, Alex. Roux and several others.

When the pleasant task of distributing the premiums had been performed, the Vicar General addressed the pupils as follows:

My dear Boys, I have witnessed your exhibition with great pleasure, and I think I may say the same for all who have the happiness to be present. The exercises were truly excellent, and reflected great credit on those who took part it them. You gave us ample evidence that your studies were directed by competent and devoted teachers. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was very good, and the addresses and recitations were excellent, and were delivered in a graceful manner. This is your sixth annual exhibition, and I have been present at all except one, and I can say that this was the best, although all were good. Now, in conclusion, I will merely congratulate you in my own name and in the name of all present on the successful manner in which you have acquitted yourselves on this interesting occasion. (Applause.)

Thus ended the sixth annual distribution of premiums of the Academy of the Holy Infancy, and the occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who were present.

St. James' Parochial School, Brooklyn.

On Thursday, the 21st, the seventh annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of St. James' School, Brooklyn, took place at the Athenæum, in that city. The audience was large and respectable, and the proceedings passed off pleasantly and creditably to all concerned. The music and recitations were especially good, and contributed considerably to the enjoyment of the evening. The prizes consisted of nicely bound books, on moral and instructive subjects: History, Biography, Travels, Religious Works, &c. The pupils performed several concerted pieces from Tancredi and La Dame Blanche, on violins and brass instruments, in excellent style, and sang several stirring and effective choruses in a manner that elicited the applause of the audience. Among the songs, the "Minute Gun at Sea," "Come Where the Violets Blow," and "Unfurl that Glorious Banner" deserve especial mention, for they were sung in capital style, with truthful and appropriate expression. "Macbeth's Soliloquy," by E. Shaw, and "Marion's Men," by W. Gardiner, were well delivered, and the "Printer and the Hatter," by A. Conway, T. Murray and M. Kerrigan extorted unequivocal marks of approbation from all present. An interesting feature was the instrumental performances of the scholars, particularly the pianoforte playing, the credit of which department was sustained by J. Doran and J. Shields, who played selections from "Somnambula" and "Lucia de Lammermoor," accurately and well. "The Rehearsal," a laughable dialogue, which excited the risible faculties to an undue degree, gave E. Shaw, J. Nevin, G. McCaffrey, M. Foley, M. Battelle, W. Gardner and P. Cassidy opportunities to display a good deal of comic talent, which was thoroughly appreciated. "The Doctor i Spite of Himself" belonged to the same humorous class of pieces, and the characters were represented in a life-like manner by A. Conway, M. Kerrigan, T. Dodge, A. Kennedy, and J. Neeson. "The Capture of Andre" was full of patriotism and noble sentiments, which called forth marked and enthusiastic applause. The characters were ably sustained by J. McNamara, E. Mitchell, A. Conway, T. Doody, A. Lynch and M. Kerrigan. At the conclusion of the exercises, the premiums were awarded, after which the audience separated, delighted with the evening's entertainment.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the members of the St. Mary's Christian Doctrine Society, in respect to the memory of the late Mr. William J. Cummings:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our beloved and highly esteemed fellow member, William J. Cummings; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Mary's Christian Doctrine Society do deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in the heavy affliction they have sustained in the loss of a son obedient and dutiful, and a brother loving and attentive.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved fellow member, the Society has lost an old and valued associate, a true, humble and devoted Christian, one whose upright manner, noble-hearted disinterestedness and high moral character has endeared him in the affections of all who knew him, and rendered him a model for our youth.

Resolved, That in him the members recognize one to whose exertions the formation and existence of the Society is principally due; one who performed with remarkable assiduity the wearisome labors of the teacher, and who discharged with rare energy and activity the laborious duties devolving upon his office as Superintendent of St. Mary's Sunday School, for several successive terms.

Resolved, That in the life of the deceased the young men of the city have had example worthy of imitation; in his late and lingering illness, have witnessed the patience and resignation of a Christian, and in his calm and peaceful death, have seen the end of one whose life was spent in the service of his Maker.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be written on parchment and presented to the family of the deceased, and be published in THE METROPOLITAN RECORD and Freeman's Journal.

JAMES ROONEY,
ALBERT TASKER,
WM. J. HUGHES,
} Committee.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—A general meeting of this Society took place on last Sunday evening at the Cathedral. About six hundred members were present. In the morning they attended at six o'clock Mass and approached the Holy Communion. It was really an edifying spectacle to see so many men "receiving" at the same time. This Society is increasing rapidly in this city, and is doing a great amount of good.

We are desired to inform the public that the Chancery Office has been removed to No. 266 Mulberry street, and that it is open as before from ten to twelve every morning.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make THE RECORD a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting, and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous reading both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partisan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support.

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,

† JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

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Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD will be served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:

To transient advertisers.....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders sent to the Publication Office, No. 371 Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
(JAMES B. KIRKER,) Publisher.

NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1859.

ENGLAND CARRYING OUT THE WORK OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

It is an extraordinary political fact, that the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland are not yet completely emancipated from the pains, penalties, and legal and educational disabilities which were imposed on members of the Church during the dreary centuries of England's penal legislation. The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 was far from being a complete measure, for although Wellington and Peel were then forced to succumb to the grand array of mind backed by the physical force of peaceful millions arrayed against the system they represented under O'Connell, they did so with a very bad grace, and proposed a bill which was anything but a frank acknowledgment or free atonement for past persecutions. We cannot, perhaps, in justice reflect on the memory of the two statesmen now dead for this, for at the moment they were placed in a most difficult position. Wellington saw that O'Connell and his co-patriots should be admitted to Parliament unless he, the great captain of the age, could assure England of a military conquest, never before effected, of Ireland. The hero of Waterloo thought seriously of the task, perhaps, as part of his duty, and after due deliberation assured the King that the work could not be done. From that moment he had arrayed against him his Sovereign in the Cabinet, and all the old, but independent, tory bigots, of both houses of Parliament. It was no easy matter, therefore, to draft a bill which would be acceptable to the Crown and Legislature, and still more difficult to advocate it before members who had been solemnly assured by such authority as Lord Eldon, that "the day that Catholics were admitted to Parliament, the sun of England's glory would set."

Thus we find that the Emancipation Act came forth niggardly with respect to Catholic franchises, and illiberal in spirit as far as regarded the vital points of Catholic education and executive position. The great agitator and his talented aids entered Parliament in 1829, but the really laborious task of liberation was still before them. On the subject of education they found Trinity College still virtually closed against Catholic intellect, and the Royal Endowed Schools—monster provincial offshoots of the Protestant *Alma Mater*—denying education to the sons of Catholics in the country towns, although the establishments were supported by Church taxes, levied indiscriminately on Catholics, Dissenters and Protestants. The State then offered education to the poor in establishments like the Dublin "Blue Coats" Schools, and other kindred institutions, but presented it on the unvarying condition that the poor Catholic pupil should barter his faith in exchange for the moiety of secular education which would be imparted to him by teachers of the most inferior order.

Catholics were declared eligible to seats on the judicial bench by the Emancipation Act, but they were declared incompetent for the office of Lord Chancellor either of Ireland or England, by the same measure, and thus by counterbalancing their rights by new declarations of exclusion and oppression, Wellington and Peel managed to secure the support of the servile persecutors in the House of Lords, the intolerants in the Commons, and the brute force "Defender of the Faith" who graced the throne, to the new measure.

Since that period the Catholic members of Parliament, by the exercise of great tact and the display of extraordinary talent, have done a vast deal towards placing their co-religionists on terms of equality with their fellow subjects. Before O'Connell died they had reformed the Irish bench of justice, the magistracy, and the police force, hitherto the most potent—because united—engines of Catholic oppression "according to law." During his lifetime, also, a—for England—very extensive measure of popular education was put in operation, and although it is far from coming up to the real requirements of the Catholics, some hundreds of thousands of their children are now afforded a really sound system of elementary instruction, without being daily insulted, as in some of our public schools, by the reading of scriptural extracts on subjects of religious controversy, the new interpretation of which has been condemned by the Church.

The Catholic opinion of the world, now recognized by all governments as a mighty force in the national councils, is, we are happy to see, forcing the English Ministry to clear the Statute book of the last remnants of the odious penal laws. Thus, a bill has passed a second reading in the House of Commons to prevent the Irish and other Endowed Schools from being considered exclusively Protestant." As we have said, the Endowed Schools of Ireland are offshoots of Trinity College, having large grants of glebe and other lands attached to them, secured by charters going as far back as the time of Charles the First. These buildings are of huge size and very fine appearance, and situated in the provinces, at Waterford, Cavan, Enniskillen, Derry, and other places, the Head Master—who must be a Protestant clergyman and graduate of Trinity College—having the use of the house for a residence, an annual salary, the revenue from the lands, and fees paid by the pupils, for his trouble. If not very zealous in his duties as a preceptor of youth, as many of them are, he does not care only for a few pupils (say half a dozen), as he can live in fine style on the rents of his school lands and his free house. These Endowed Schools have been always closed against Catholics, and were often—as in instances known to ourselves—the very centres and strongholds of Orangism, and the points from which the most deliberate libels on both the priesthood and the people of Ireland were propagated after a due incubation of the falsehoods.

We are therefore very glad to learn that Lord Palmerston's government is about to sweep away the exclusive and insulting privileges of these institutions by act of Parliament.

One of our London exchange papers also informs us that Government has prepared a bill "to repeal a part of the 12th clause of the act 10th George IV, cap. 7 (Emancipation act), so as to allow all persons of the Catholic persuasion to hold the offices of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Ireland. But [adds the editor of the paper] the bill by no means qualifies a Catholic to be 'keeper of the Royal conscience' in this country."

This is also a move in the right direction and an official compliment to the great moral power of the Catholic opinion of Great Britain. Irish Catholics have held the highest offices in the judiciary, such as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Master of the Rolls, and Attorney General, discharging their duties with a dignity and ability unequalled before the days of O'Loghlen, Wolfe, Monahan, Ball, and other conscientious members of the Church. Owing to the sop thrown by Ministers to the Cerberus of Protestant intolerance, Catholics could not hold the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, although it has since been held by men far inferior in ability to any of those just named. It is now proposed to sweep away this legislative blot from the records of England, and we are glad of it for her own sake.

Catholics are not, however, to be eligible to the office of Lord Chancellor of England or "Keeper of the Queen's conscience." Now we do not imagine that any good Catholic layman would be very anxious to be burdened with such a charge, believing, as he should, that to keep his own conscience in Christian health was quite enough for him. This legal fiction we do not understand, but if it be that the Lord Chancellor is her Majesty's confessor, we hope that she will soon appoint a clergyman to that office—Cardinal Wiseman or the Bishop of London—and thus leave the avenue of preferment to the Wool Sack free to the great Catholic lawyers of England.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN—WILL RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION BE RELAXED IN THE REALM?

Joseph Erancis Oscar Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway, died in Stockholm on the 8th of July, after a prolonged illness, in the sixtieth year of his age, having been born in France on the 4th of July, 1799.

The deceased monarch was the only child of Marshal Bernadotte, one of the most distinguished military men and one of the most mercenary mortals, who brought military glory to the epoch of the reign of Napoleon the First, and disgrace on the French name, within the space of a few years. Napoleon, in his king-making career, nominated Bernadotte to the throne of Sweden, and the latter by cunning, duplicity, the abjuration of the Catholic faith, with the renunciation of his country and the very language of France, was the only one of his royal puppets who died a sovereign, and was enabled to transmit his sceptre to his son. While Bernadotte was a Frenchman, a soldier and a Catholic, he married the mother of King Oscar, Desiree Clery, daughter of an estimable merchant of Marseilles. Oscar was born in Paris, and pursued his early education in the Imperial Lyceum.

When he was about ten years old, his father left France in order to take the crown of Sweden, and, after he got clear of the French territory, he foreswore his faith in order to qualify himself fully for a crown held in the hands of the Lutheran bishops, and to which no Catholic would be permitted to aspire. His son Oscar, now dead, was ordered to render himself eligible for the succession by doing the same, and he did so. Indeed, we find that his father was so anxious on this point, and dreaded so much that the noble feelings generated in the heart of the youth by his Catholic preceptors in Paris, would in after-life assert a control over his mind, and restore him to the bosom of the Church—an uncrowned Christian and soldier of Christ—that he charged his Swedish teachers to cause him, as far as possible, to forget his native language, and boasted some years afterwards, in a letter to a friend, that "Oscar did not recollect France, nor remember his native tongue."

Bernadotte, the father, ascended the throne of Sweden in 1818, and was succeeded by Oscar, who had acted as Prince Regent, in 1844. So mercenary was the disposition of Bernadotte, that although he entered Stockholm with only a few thousand borrowed francs in his pocket, he managed to amass in the few years of his royal rule, over eighty millions of francs, his whole income being only three millions of francs a year. The hoarded money, which must have been taken from the industrial profits of his subjects, he left to the monarch just deceased.

Both Bernadottes being perverts from Catholicity lent themselves, heart and soul, to the sustenance of that rigid system of riligious intolerance which was introduced into Sweden by the disciples of Martin Luther, and which has never been relaxed in the slightest degree towards Catholics or Protestant dissenters to this day. We have already called public attention in The RECORD to the numerous cases of persecution for conscience' sake which have been conducted there by the Lutheran Bishops, with the sanction of his late Majesty and his son, now King. We have recounted the facts connected with the banishment of some ladies of the best families in the kingdom for having conscientiously turned to the Catholic faith; the trial and sentence of the Catholic Priest who dared to baptize them; the trial and conviction of a native soldier for daring to dissent from the State creed and interpret the Bible as an Anabaptist, and other cases of religious intolerance of the most degrading description. Indeed we have shown from the published speech of one of our American anniversarian missionaries (a Protestant of some class or other) that the Swedish Bishops were going to imprison one of his energetic colleagues for attempting to introduce to the country copies of the Bible wanting their own *imprimatur*, and that all the remonstrances of the accused American, founded on such texts as "Search the Scriptures," "the right of private judgment, "a free Bible for all," and such like, were of as little weight as if they had been addressed to the followers of Mahomet in order to cause them to throw aside the favorite Koran, in the leaves of which the Prophet's pet pigeon was supposed to have nestled. The American missionary found out that pure Lutheranism permits no dissent and grants no right of private interpretation of the Holy Word.

In this connection we would advise some of the would-be reformers of Austria, Spain, Mexico, and other Catholic countries, to direct their attention a little to the condition of the poor Swedes, and insist that their consciences shall be free from an

ecclesiastical tyranny which pervades every department of the civil government and maintains the most odious espionage over the minds of the people, as far as concerns their religious belief. The accession of a new King presents a fine opening for such an effort, and we hope it will be made. Indeed when Napoleon and Victor Emanuel ascend the Alps in order to take a look over "redeemed" Italy—as no doubt they will do—it would be well if they, especially the latter, would turn their eyes northward and see what can be done for the down-trodden millions of Sweden and Norway in the matter of religious freedom.

Whilst the unburied remains of the late King of Naples still lay in his death-chamber, surrounded by his heart-stricken family, every fanatic scribbler from London to New York wracked his wretched brains in an endeavor to cast odium on his memory in consequence of his filial reverence to the Catholic Church and his hospitable attentions to the Holy Father in 1848. Persons entirely unacquainted with his history and character and who were too limited in their ideas to appreciate his noble heart, were foremost in this work, although many of them in so doing were compelled by bigotry—perhaps pecuniary necessities—to outrage the memory of their Catholic mothers and trample—as O'Connell once observed—"on the graves of their Catholic fathers" by the act.

Nowhere in the Christian world is religious intolerance so rigidly and systematically enforced just now as in Lutheran Sweden, but we have not yet read one word of advice given by the press to Prince Charles, the present King, to amend his government in that respect, and, like Louis Napoleon in Milan, come up to the requirements of the "epoch in which we live."

THE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH CONCORDATS.

Since the time of the so-called Reformation, the relations of the Holy See with the monarchs of Europe have consisted chiefly in endeavors to hinder them from encroaching on the spiritual power which of right belongs to it, and in carrying out the discipline of the Church. Henry VIII. made short work of the matter by an act of Parliament. By means of this he invested himself with all the authority that belonged to the Pope, and which he exercised over the Bishops. He was made the last court of appeal in ecclesiastical matters. He required the Chapters of the Cathedrals to elect as Bishops those whom he and his successors should nominate, and to carry out the decree, the Archbishop of Canterbury was required to confirm them. The emissaries of Luther and Calvin introduced a new religion into the country, and thus the breach with Rome was completed. Other European monarchs did not wish to go quite so far. Hating the system and teaching of the Reformers, they desired to remain Catholic and at the same time bring the Church into subjection to themselves. Appeals to Rome were forbidden; all ecclesiastical cases should be decided within the realm; no bull or decree of the Holy See was to be received unless it had the royal *placet* impressed on it. The religious orders were prohibited from having communication with their legitimate Superiors who dwelt in the Eternal City. The power of the Bishops with respect to the spiritual government of their clergy, was interfered with. The priests were not free in the administration of the sacrament of matrimony, and the Kings were declared to have the right of making impediments therein. The civil judges decided matrimonial and ecclesiastical causes.

From such a system of oppression the Holy See had been trying to free itself for a long time. The revolution in France had taken away from the Church its revenues and its monasteries, and abolished every semblance of public worship. Even now the wild hooting of the owl may be heard where once St. Bernard was wont to declare in silvery accents the message of everlasting peace. Napoleon I. made his terms with the Holy See, and re-established the Catholic religion in France. He afterwards added other restrictions, which the Pope indignantly rejected. Napoleon III. now carries out the system of things which his uncle had established.

The same order prevailed in Austria; "Josephism" was there paramount. The authority of the Holy See was almost practically denied, and the enactments of the Council of Pistoia were carried out as far as it was practicably safe to do so, and remain at the same time Catholic. Thus it had been in Austria since the time of the French Revolution. In colleges and ecclesiastical seminaries Professors were placed who openly propounded these doctrines, and every possible means were taken to circumscribe the Episcopal authority.

It had been the anxious desire of the Holy See to produce a change, but it was not able to effect this until Francis Joseph ascended the throne of Austria. The many Bishops and Cardinals of the empire who assembled in Rome at the time of the definition of the Immaculate Conception, enabled the Holy Father to enter into negotiations respecting a new concordat. This was signed by Cardinal Rauscher on the part of Austria, and by Cardinal Viale Prela on the part of the Holy See, August 18, 1855. All the objectionable enactments have been repealed, "Josephism" has been abandoned, and the Church restored to the enjoyment of that liberty which is its birthright and natural possession. This of course excited the anger of Sardinia, where a different line of policy was pursued, and France naturally joined in the holy alliance. To see whether Louis Napoleon or Francis Joseph be the friend to the Church, we have only to compare the two concordats in one or two points; for had the former been a true Catholic monarch, he would have altered these objectionable enactments.

CONCORDAT WITH AUSTRIA IN 1855.	CONCORDAT WITH FRANCE IN 1801.
His Imperial Majesty in selecting Bishops *will consult the Bishops of the province.*	The French Consul (Napoleon) shall nominate the Bishops and the Archbishops.
The Bishops can erect, divide and unite benefices, *having consulted* the Emperor respecting the assignment of a suitable income to each.	The Bishops shall make new parishes in their diocese. But this shall not take effect *until the consent of the government be obtained.*
The Bishops shall appoint public prayers to be said.	This is done in France by the Minister of the Interior.

While arrangements are made in Austria for the Bishops to govern their ecclesiastical institutions, France keeps this to herself. So also with respect to the civil marriages, which leaves thousands in France to live in a state of immorality. We have already exceeded our limits, but we shall return to this subject again.

THE ARMISTICE IN ITALY, AND PEACE IN EUROPE---MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE ALLIES---THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE HOLY FATHER SUSTAINED BY THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The Emperor of the French has managed to afford the world, both Old and New, a most profound political sensation by his conduct of the war in Italy. Whilst everybody was waiting with the most nervous anxiety to hear of another allied victory, which, it was expected by many, would produce the destruction of the proportions of the famous Austrian strategetic quadrangle, by the reduction of one, at least, of its fortresses, if it did not end in the total route of the army of Francis Joseph, we received a copy of the following despatch, forwarded from the headquarters of his Majesty to the Empress Regent, and circulated all over Paris on the 7th of July. It reads:

VALLEGGIO, July 6, 1859.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS:

An armistice has been agreed on between the Emperor of Austria and myself. Commissioners have been appointed for the arrangement of its particulars and duration.

This armistic was brought about in consequence of an autograph letter addressed by Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria, and was immediately followed by a *treaty of peace*, concluded by the two Emperors at a personal interview at Villafranca, on the 11th of July. Napoleon himself tells us of the peace thus:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

VALLEGGIO, July 11, 1859.

Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself.

The bases of peace are:

First. The Italian Confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

Second. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

Third. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation. NAPOLEON.

Page after page of newspaper writing has been devoted to this subject since the day the announcement was made, and the most ingenious theories have been put forward in endeavoring to explain the motives which influenced the mind of Napoleon in proposing, as he did, an armistice, and eventually concluding a peace. Thus far, however, the editors have labored in vain, and, in our opinion, afforded only just so much paper "mis-applied" to their readers. They have not unravelled the combination of causes which prompted the armistice, any more than they have hitherto laid bare the reasons which induced the *coup d'etat*, the alliance with Sardinia and Garibaldi, or the recent treaty of friendship with Kossuth.

The united inferences of the effusions are to the effect that Napoleon's magnanimity of mind triumphed over his desire for extended conquest, and that he made the armistice in order to prevent the utter humiliation of Austria as a great European power. If this be true, it at once explains why Victor Emanuel and his man Cavour are not mentioned in connection with such a philanthropic move, for we are quite convinced that "magnanimity" towards Austria, or any other power which stands in the way of their ambitious and mercenary plots, is as foreign to the minds of both as is a fixed religious creed, or any true love for the liberty of the people of Italy.

Was the Emperor Napoleon prompted by sentiments of magnanimity, or of State policy? We are strongly inclined to the belief that the great man was ruled by the latter on the 6th and 11th of July.

Why policy should direct his Majesty's attention to an armistice may be learned by a retrospect of some of the facts of the campaign. It is patent to the world that in all the battles which have been fought in Italy the losses of men on both sides were almost equal, and that at Solferino the Allies had some thousands more killed and wounded than the Austrians. It is also acknowledged by every unprejudiced person that, both at Magenta and Solferino, the allied forces escaped from defeat only by the want of unanimity in council and absence of decision in action evinced by the Austrian Generals, and that the effect of the last named engagement was so felt by the French army that for five days after it was positively unable to cross the Mincio river, whilst the Sardinians were so exhausted that we have heard very little of their troops ever since except in inflated "orders of the day" signed by the King. When the French did cross the Mincio river they expected to find the Austrian army "demoralized," as it is flippantly termed, by the late retreat, but—and we wish our readers to remember the fact—on the 5th of July, *the very day before the armistice was proposed*, Prince Napoleon who had joined his cousin with thirty thousand men telegraphed to Paris that he found "two hundred thousand Austrians in line on the Adige river" and on the same evening it was telegraphed to Paris and London from Berne in Switzerland that "all the Austrian troops have left Windschau [in the Tyrol] and are now concentrated on the Stelvio Pass, *where a conflict is expected to-day.*" The troops here mentioned were the advance guard of the Austrian contingent of Tyrolean Veterans so long expected. It was said to be sure at the same moment that the Sardinians invested Peschiera, one of the Austrian fortresses. This assertion was either a designed puff or a palpable untruth. Peschiera could not be *completely* invested under any circumstances, and no army could sit down to its siege without being liable to nightly *sorties* from the garrison within, if not exposed to annihilation at the hands of the two hundred thousand men stationed on the Adige. Then came the Tyrolean contingent just mentioned as well as the fact that in the sitting of the German Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 7th of July, the day the armistice was concluded, *Austria proposed that the whole Federal army Contingent should be mobilized, and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to assume the command-in-chief of it.* So that the Emperor Napoleon had brought prominently to his minds eye the vision of the four hundred thousand bayonets on the Rhine, delayed till then merely by the phlegmatic and unimpassioned character of Prussian Diplomacy.

We think it is perfectly safe to assert therefore that Napoleon had military difficulties of a grave character clustering around him on the 6th of July when he proposed the armistice, and on the 7th of July when he had concluded it. Indeed were it not for the shocks given to humanity by the reports of such a fearful carnage and utter dissolution of social order as were produced in Italy by the war, we would say that the Emperor of Austria evinced much simplicity in accepting such a measure, as it is plain that his enemies were in a net-work of army entanglement, from which it would be difficult for them to get free, and he well knew that one defeat would ruin the French army if it did not produce a revolution in Paris; and this he might hope for with his still huge army, his fortresses splendidly garrisoned, his troops well provisioned, and miles of earth-works of the most formidable description opposed to the invaders.

Napoleon's diplomatic difficulties were also serious on the day of his armistice. He had read Lord Lyndhurst's speech in the English Parliament, and knew full well the effect it would have, coming from such a source, in arousing all the bad passions of the Anglo-Saxon mind in a renewed hatred of race towards the French; he also knew of the proceedings in the Prussian Legislature and German Diet with respect to the mobilization of the Federal army; and was fully aware of Lord John Russell's statement in the House of Commons, when he declared that "England would not acknowledge in any way the annexation decrees issued at Milan and other places, by the King of Sardinia and his friend Cavour." Indeed, he was as much as assured by Lord John, that the British Cabinet would treat the stereotyped filibuster papers of his royal ally of Savoy, as entitled to about the same amount of consideration as the proclamations of Robin Hood had from former governments, when he assumed the manorial rights of Sherwood forest; and that Victor Emanuel's custom's levies for "freed" Italy were to be treated just as well armed (neutrals, we suppose) travellers regarded the money demands of the same worthy when aided by his *confrere*, "Little John."

In this state of affairs an armistice was

much to be desired by Napoleon, inasmuch as it diverted the attention of the world from the severe criticisms which were just then being made on the campaign and its probable results, enabled France to breathe more freely after her immense losses of men and money, and cause the people to hope they are ended; create a certain fund of popular opinion in his favor by the cry of "magnanimity," and, above all, draw England, Prussia, and the other powerful neutrals, down from their dangerous armed attitude, and leave the way open for the extraordinary peace negotiations, *and about which they were not consulted.*

On the 7th of July, however, Italy was not free "from the Alps to the Adriatic," but on the contrary, Sardinia, Parma and Modena had lost the constitutions which they obtained in 1848, and lay groaning under a military rule; whilst by Austria's consent to give up the government of Lombardy, by the treaty of peace concluded on the 11th inst., and to tranfer her rule in that province to the Emperor of France, we find that no right of choice was allowed to the people in the arrangement. Napoleon's handing over the power thus accorded to him to Victor Emanuel, is still further evidence of how powerless the people and their so-called advocate, Cavour, were in framing a constitution for themselves, for the simple fact is that the people of Lombardy have been merely transferred from the sway of Austria to that of Sardinia, and are thus placed under the rule of a government whose state of bankruptcy renders her totally unable to advance their material prosperity.

The crowning difficulty of the allies was to be found in the calm, dignified, and truly apostolic attitude assumed by the Holy Father in his character of Head of the Christian Church and a lay Sovereign, neutral towards the confederated disturbers of his peace—for we really cannot disassociate the allies with regard to their alleged mission to Central Italy—and the banded conspirators against his royal rights. We may here state that we have heard, in connection with this subject, that some Catholics here, seduced perhaps by the persistent misrepresentations of Sardinian emissaries, have not hesitated to declare that the temporal Sovereignty of the Pope should be abolished for the good of the Church. For the benefit of such persons we reprint the following extracts from the encyclical letter, dated June 18, to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops in communion with the Holy See:—

VENERABLE BRETHREN.—Salutation and apostolic benediction. The seditious movements which have recently broken out in Italy against the authority of legitimate princes, in countries nearest to the States ofthe Church, have invaded some of our provinces like the flames of a conflagration. Excited by this fatal example and by intrigue abroad, they have thrown off our paternal rule; and, in spite of their small numbers, the adherents of the revolt demand that they shall be subjected to that one of the Italian governments which, of late years, has been the adversary of the Church, of its legitimate rights, and of its sacred ministers. Reproving and deploring the acts of rebellion by which a portion only of the people in those disturbed provinces disregard with so much injustice our zeal and our paternal care, and declaring publicly that the temporal sovereignty, which the most perfidious enemies of the Church of Christ are endeavoring to wrest from it, is necessary to the Holy See, in order that it may exercise without any obstacle its sacred power for the welfare of religion, we address to you, venerable brethren, this present letter, in order to seek, in the midst of such serious disturbance of public peace, some consolation for our sorrow.

* * * * * * *

Moreover, we solemnly declare that, possessed of the virtue from above which God, moved by the prayers of the faithful, will confer on our weakness, we will brave all perils and undergo all trials sooner than fail in any respect in our apostolic duty or do anything whatever against the sanctity of the oath by which we bound ourselves when, in spite of our unworthiness, we were raised, by God's will, to this supreme seat of the Prince of the Apostles—the citadel and rampart of Catholic faith. For the accomplishment of your pastoral charge, calling down on you, venerable brethren, all joy and all felicity, we lovingly accord to you and your flocks the apostolic benediction, which is a pledge of celestial happiness.

In the above letter the Sovereign Pontiff expresses his opinion pretty clearly on the absolute necessity of the Legations to the Church in order to insure the free action of its Head, and expressed it in such a manner as gave him at once the most sublime position in the world.

Again, on the 20th of June, he addressed himself to the Secret Consistory thus:—

It is because after having, by means of protestations, sent through our Cardinal of State to all the Ambassadors and Ministers of neighboring Powers, expressed our disapproval and detestation of the late culpable attempts at rebellion, that now, venerable brothers, raising our voice in this consistory, we protest with the whole force of our soul against all that the rebels have dared to do in various places, and by virtue of our supreme authority we disapprove, reject and abolish each and all of the acts committed by Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, and other places, against our legitimate and sacred authority, and against the principal of the Holy See. By whatever name they are called, in whatever way they are performed, we declare these acts to be vain, illegitimate and sacrilegious. More than this, for the benefit of all, we call to memory the excommunications and the other ecclesiastical pains and penalties inflicted at various times by the sacred canons and the decrees of councils, especially by that of Trent, against all those who have dared in any way to rebel against the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff; and we further declare that those who in Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, or any other city, have dared to violate or trouble the paternal jurisdiction of St. Peter by deed or conspiracy, or in any other way, have already wretchedly fallen under their action.

In the above the Sovereign Pontiff sets forth the designed treasons and revolutionary conspiracies hatched by Sardinia against his rights, and performed the painful duty of excommunicating the blind and misguided instruments of Victor Emanuel's revenge.

We do not now, nor never did, believe that Napoleon Bonaparte would for any earthly reason incur such a sentence, nor do we believe that Catholic—for she is essentially so—France could endure a monarch standing in such a painful position towards the Church and his fellow Catholics all over the world. For let it be remembered that the eyes and hearts of the Catholics of the world were never turned with more tender feelings and warm love towards the great centre of religious unity than they are at the present moment with respect to the consequences of the war or its inviolaility, and this Napoleon well knew. Even if he did not at first observe the indications of this great Christian and powerful moral movement, his old friend Lord Palmerston did not fail to draw his attention to it, for he writes in his special organ, The London Post, on the 8th of July thus:

"The temporal power of the Papacy [English newspaper term for the Pope's lay sovereignty] is bound up with more deeply-rooted and wide-spread interests, with sympathies as deeply felt, and traditions as implicitly accepted, in the new as in the old world. But it is in Italy itself, and from the conflicting feelings of the Italian population, that the whole question respecting the temporal authority of the Pope stands forth in such vast proportions."

The veteran Premier pointed out Napoleon's grand difficulty in the above lines and paid at the same moment the highest compliment which could be given to the brilliant faith and true and constant love exhibited by the Catholics of every quarter of the globe, America not excepted, towards the chair of St. Peter. By this important avowal Lord Palmerston acknowledged that *the united mind of the Catholics of the world is a moving, living, distinct, and visible power, in the affairs of nations.* To this unity of feeling among the Catholics of the whole world so unequivocally expressed since the commencement of the war in May last, we must attribute the astounding result which has just been announced by the arrival of the North Britain at Quebec. We now find, to the intense disgust and disappointment of all the Infidel Socialists and Red Republicans in Europe and in this country, that Napoleon III., notwithstanding his unquestionable diplomatic tact and military genius, met a power in the Church which he dare not engage, and from a contest with which he shrank lest, as in his uncle's case, his star of destiny might be extinguished in the struggle.

FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC OF THE ERINA SOCIETY.—This promises to be one of the pleasantest affairs of the season, and nothing will be wanting on the part of those by whom it will be got up to make it in every way successful. It will take place on the 3d of August, in Jones' Wood, and the proceeds will be given to the New York Catholic Library Association.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SUDDEN TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

A TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

THE BASES UPON WHICH IT WAS EFFECTED.

Annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia.

An Italian Confederation to be formed with the Pope as Honorary President.

&c., &c., &c.

Since the date of our last publication we have been put in possession of most important intelligence from Europe. The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at this port on the morning of the 21st, and brought the news that an armistice had been agreed upon between the Emperors of France and Austria, the time fixed for its duration being from the 8th inst. to the 15th of August. Surprising as was this intelligence, the public mind was entirely unprepared for what followed—the almost immediate signing of a treaty of peace between the imperial representatives of the two great belligerent powers. This news was brought by the steamship North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 13th inst., and arrived at Quebec on the 24th, from which place it was telegraphed to this city. The following are the details as far as they have been received:

IRELAND.

BILL INTRODUCED TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO OPEN THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF IRELAND TO CATHOLICS.—A bill is before the House of Commons to admit Catholics to the office of Chancellor of Ireland. From this office they were excluded in 1829 only, we believe, because they were also excluded from the same in England. The absurdity is, that the only reason given for their exclusion in England is absolutely inapplicable to Ireland. The ecclesiastical patronage of the English Lord Chancellor is greater than that of any one other patron, and of this it was urged that a Catholic would be an unsafe administrator. In fact, if some hundred of church livings are to be filled up by some successful political lawyer, it matters very little whether he is a Catholic or a Protestant. We strongly srspect that no Lord Chancellor knows the doctrinal or ecclesiastical views of one among a hundred of his clerical nominees. Almost of necessity he is guided by the solicitations of his party and the pressure of the Court, or by his personal friends and relations. If he were a Catholic, the case would hardly be different. Even as regards the English Lord Chancellor, therefore, this argument was rather a plausible excuse for granting nothing that could be withheld, than the real reason of the exclusion. Be this as it may, the Irish Chancellor has no Church patronage at all. Catholics are excluded from this office solely because they are excluded from another in England which bears the same name, but has no other resemblance to it in the only point of consequence; very much as if a test should be imposed on the Lord-Lieutenant of every English county, because it is required of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The exclusion is a folly as well as an injustice. An injustice it obviously is of a very high order, in a country where it sometimes happens that all the calls to the bar in a whole term are to Catholic lawyers, and where (at least on one side in politics) it is difficult to find Protestant lawyers of eminence enough to hold the government offices. We need not add that as long as it lasts it establishes a social inequality, and is one more occasion for religious disputes. We are not surprise, therefore, that Lord Palmerston has expressed his intention of supporting the bill, the second reading of which has been postponed till next week, the Orange party complaining of having been taken by surprise. No one will gain more by its passage than those earnest Catholics, who consider that justice to Ireland requires that every position in her government should be filled by men like Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Napier. Whenever there is a Liberal Government, they will have the pleasure of abusing and denouncing the Lord Chancellor for Ireland as well as the Law Officers. [London Weekly Register, July 9.

KILLARNEY.—THE PHŒNIX PRISONERS.—Tuesday, July 5.—A rumor is prevalent through the town to the effect that the prisoners at present confined in the county jail, charged with being members of an illegal society, would be set at liberty—the prosecution being about to be forsaken, and the result is, as may be anticipated, that a considerable amount of enthusiasm has reigned in the hearts of the inhabitants of the town, particularly a few of the followers of '48. The subject matter now spoken is, "what will become of the stags," meaning the traitors—whether they are to receive hospitality from the new government, or to be sent to the place whence they came, but this remains as yet to be learned. [Cork Reporter.

HONESTY OF THE PEOPLE—THE POMONA.—On Sunday morning last, July 3, at the early hour of four o'clock, two men of the Carraloo district, Charles Connors and Anthony King, found the dead body of a man—one of the unhappy sufferers of the Pomona—lying on the beach, with one hundred and sixty-two pounds seven shillings fastened in part of his dress, all of which they could have appropriated to their own use without fear of detection, if they kept each other's secret—as it was in gold and silver exclusively—but they forthwith proceeded to the coast-guard station and gave it up for the benefit of the representatives of the deceased. No words can express our appreciation of the merits of these upright and honest men. They have nobly sustained the character of their order, and given example to all classes that should be written in letters of gold. The coast-guards found another body the same day at Brandy Gap, with thirteen sovereigns on the person. The bodies of two females were also found at Tinneberna, and that of a man near Cahore; and on Thursday the body of a sailor was washed ashore at Carne. Thus the unhappy Pomona continues to furnish daily evidence of the extent and depth of the disaster that befell those who perished in her. The collector, William Coghlan, Esq., took the sums above mentioned into his custody, until the parties entitled to them shall present them selves. [Wexford Independent.

PASSENGER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—A meeting of noblemen, Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen interested in the welfare and progress of Ireland, was held on Friday, July 1, at the residence of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Carlton terrace.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Bandon, Sir Thomas Burke, M.P.; the Earl of Besborough, Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P.; the Earl of Portarlington, Lord Dunkellin, Col. Herbert, M.P.; Lord de Vesci, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. MacMahon, M.P.; Mr. Maguire, M.P., &c.

The immediate object of the meeting was to consider the best steps to be taken for the improvement of the passenger communication between London and Dublin, and especially of the landing places at Holyhead and Kingstown, which were stated to be in an extremely dangerous condition. The meeting was opened by the noble Marquis, who briefly explained the objects for which they had met, and a long conversation ensued, in which the deficiencies of the present arrangement were forcibly pointed out and commented on; and it was stated there was no necessity for waiting until the new packets were built, as the necessary improvements could be easily and quickly effected at both termini.

Finally, a resolution was drawn up to the effect that the present arrangements for passengers were most unsatisfactory; and a deputation of the noblemen and gentlemen present was appointed to wait on the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the other members of the governments in whose departments the matter lay, with a view of having those deficiences speedily remedied.

[Dublin Freeman.

FRANCE.

Le Nord states that the arsenals of Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon *had received orders to construct a certain number of new transports, intended to receive* 6,000 *men each,* to be ready within the course of four months. Are these intended for the invasion of England?]

The French squadron was said on the 8th toward Pola.

It was said that Napoleon's plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disproved of by Russia.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons the 11th inst. General Peel announced that the entire military force in the country on the 1st of June was 100,600, including the embodied militia. On the 12th, Lord Wodehouse in the House of Lords and Lord Russel in the Commons, read Napoleon's telegram, announcing peace. The latter added, that although there was an idea that the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of the war, "he had made no demand, and desired no addition to France. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted this announcement.

RUSSIA.

It was reported at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would shortly arrive there to attend a family conference, to decide, after the abdication of the King, whether the crown

shall be conferred on the Prince Regent, or on his son, Prince Frederick William.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly had elected a President of the Swiss Confederation for 1860, in the person of Councillor Tregherosse. M. Kuechle was chosen Vice President, and M. Riegler re-elected Chief of the Military General Staff.

NAPLES.

Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss, revolted on the 7th at Naples, and left Fort Carmish for the purpose of rousing other troops to revolt, in which they failed. On arriving at the Champ de Mars, all the Swiss and native troops who remained faithful, met them with a discharge of artillery, and forty insurgents were killed and disabled.

It was stated that Filangieri had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but that the King had urged him to remain in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.

The Insurrection in Perugia and Attempted Overthrow of the Papal Government.—The Univers publishes the following extracts from the letter of a French religious in Perugia:—

"The Provisional Government lasted a week. It was known on Saturday that 2,900 had left Rome to take the town by force. On Sunday morning the defence was decided upon, because there were here crowds of men come from Tuscany, real energumens, who intimidated the population and obliged it to work at the barricade before the gate of San Pietro, and inside the town. The troops were expected on Monday morning. The men armed themselves, and there were with them improper women. Orders were given to the inhabitants to climb up on the roofs of their houses, to throw down the heavy tiles on the soldiers, and no doubt was entertained that these soldiers would be all massacred. Several bands of revolutionists had gone out to encounter the soldiers. The Deputy, Lattanzi, had vainly sought to dissuade them from their intention. He is a man of great virtue, and very eloquent. He had spoken to the Municipality and to the Provisional Government with a warmth and tears which had moved several of them; but they dared not to let their repentance be perceived, and they repulsed all conciliation. The Tuscans ran about on all sides like furious men. They planted by the side of the tri-colored flag a black flag, as a sign of war to the death. At two o'clock the troops arrived, with a cannon and a howitzer, at the Monastery of San Piedro. The rebels received them with a volley, and then began a terrible struggle within the Monastery. The revolutionists, compelled to abandon it, took refuge behind the barricades and continued then to fire. The cannon dispersed them. They re-entered into the town, and closed the gate; but the soldiers had soon scaled the barricade and driven in the gate.

"Then, with an admirable moderation and courage, an officer advanced, holding in his hand a white flag, to supplicate them once more for peace; but the houses were filled with the revolters, the roofs covered with people, amongst whom, as I have said, there were women, and the officer was answered with a volley. Then the soldiers filed in, in two lines on both sides of the street, and returned the shots and missiles which were showered upon them. They broke in the doors, to dislodge the revolters. In our house these latter had entered since noon. I had taken refuge with our brothers and the children in the cellar. When I thought that the fight was over I came out, but I found soldiers in the yard. I must accuse them of having robbed our hams! and they eat enormous slices thereof. Two shops have been plundered; there have been dilapidations occasioned to some houses; impossibly excesses have been mentioned with a falsity as abominable as it is ridiculous; but even in supposing them true, who committed them?—the Pontifical soldiers or these rabid Tuscans? For me, I would not hesitate in saying that it is not the former.

"It is said that Madame Valentina, the sister of Prince Canino, who had married an extensive farmer who had committed suicide last year at La Porreta, wrote to the ambassador to ask him what attitude she ought to take here. You may suppose that she might have asked this before making her house the place of meeting where the revolt was chiefly contrived. It is added that M. de Grammont answered her, that 'it ought to be that of a woman of her rank and time of life.'"

Defence of the Conduct of the Papal Government in Perugia.—The conduct of the Papal Government in proceeding by force against the inhabitants of Perugia, is defended by The Univers. After some preliminary observations on the outcry raised against the Pontifical Government for its conduct on that occasion, our contemporary says:

The question of Perugia is very simple, and may be thus stated:

First. Has the Pope, in re-establishing his authority in a revolted city, exceeded the rights of every Sovereign? Second. Before having recourse to severe measures, did he or did he not employ every possible means of avoiding bloodshed? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, so as to admit of no dispute, shall we not reduce to their just value all those declamations concerning Perugia, by which, after all, none are deceived but those who wish to be? Perugia is a part of the Pontifical States. That town, excited by the emissaries of secret societies, revolts, tears down the Pope's arms, drives away the Governor, and calls in a foreign power. Hitherto we have never heard the right of a Sovereign Prince contested to restore order in his States. When in 1832 Louis Philippe cannonaded Lyons, no one deemed it an abuse of power. Is the Pope, because he is Pope, less sovereign and master in his own dominions, than the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia? To maintain such an assertion would be absurd. In sending troops to Perugia, therefore, the Sovereign Pontiff only exercised a legitimate right.

Hostility of the Liberals in Rome Towards the French.—The Liberals in Rome are now literally at daggers drawn with the French General de Goyon, since, a few days after the publication of the imperial proclamation stuck up on every wall in Rome, the chiefs of the movement went to him to inform him of their intention to manifest also their legitimate wishes by setting up the Italian flag, and proclaiming war against Austria. The General told them he had been commissioned to maintain order in Rome, and that he would order all political manifestations to be fired upon. The poor General now receives anonymous letters, threatening him with assassination, and caricatures of the Emperor with a dagger through his neck, or his own portrait with a clerical hat.

[Gazette do Liege.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

TREATY OF PEACE.

An armistice having been entered into on the 8th of July, a meeting took place on the 11th, between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, at Villa Franca, at which the terms of a treaty of peace were agreed upon. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess, Gramme, Kellner, Kollonstein, Roming, Schlitter, and others of his staff.

The following is the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress, announcing the treaty of peace:

Vallegio, July 11.—Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The bases of peace are:

The Italian Confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

This dispatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds rose two and a half per cent.; the closing quotations are not mentioned, but were about 70f.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hour for Consols, so that its full effect is not known; sales were made late in the day at 96 1-2.

In regard to the armistice which preceded the peace, The Vienna Gazette says that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria, led to the negotiations.

A Verona telegraphic dispatch says that the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions asked by Austria.

Count Cavour had again left Turin for the headquarters of the allied armies.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says that typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that ten to eleven thousand were attacked with it in the allied army.

The English papers take various views of the treaty, as their peculiar policy dictates.

The London Daily News affirms that the just hope and expectations of Italy are deceived. It adds: "History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions, and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in Northern Italy; that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part af the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for National Independence a Confederation under the lock and keys of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and the closer we examine the pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears."

The London Morning Post contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon is the nationality guaranteed under every variety of local government in a confederation of the Italian States.

The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the confederation; he will rule less than three million Italians, and will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The London Times says that Venice must hope that her influence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans mutt hope that the Italian Confederacy, under the honorary presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before. He is Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and Gen. Guyon holds the sword at his side.

The King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the German Confederation, older in dignity if not in time. England has nothing to do but to look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated in their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten—yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty millions sterling, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

SCAPULAR OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL.

Prepared expressly for The Record.

CONTINUED.

The bull of John XXII., which is called the Sabbatine, now remains to be considered. This matter has been already treated of. Many more proofs might be adduced by us, if it were necessary to show that all that has been stated in opposition to it are of no avail. It is said, for instance, that the autograph has never been found, and has not been approved of by the Roman Pontiffs in the specific form, but only in the common. In reply to this, it is enough merely to mention that difficulties respecting it arose in Spain, and were afterwards disseminated throughout the world. Pope Paul V. put an end to them by issuing a very prudent decree, which even Launoius himself approved of. It is found as follows in the Carmelite Bullarium: "Permission is given to the Carmelite Fathers to preach, that the Christian people may piously believe the help of the Blessed Virgin will be given to the souls of the brethren and members of the Confraternity who die in charity, and who have worn the habit in their lifetime, and have cultivated chastity in accordance with their station in life. It is also necessary that they should recite the little office of the Blessed Virgin, or if they know not how to do so, they must observe the fasts of the Church, and abstain from meat every Wednesday and Saturday, except when Christmas falls on those days. She will help them by her intercession, and suffrages and merits, with special protection after their death, especially on Saturday, as being the day particularly dedicated to her. The lessons in the second volume of the Breviary agree with this decree, for mention is made of the souls of the faithful being assisted by the Blessed Virgin in purgatory, if they have belonged to the Confraternity of the Scapular, and performed the pious works which have been prescribed." It is also added: "It is piously believed that she will deliver them from it as soon as possible." All those matters connected with the vision of blessed Simon Stock and the Sabbatine Bull, which might cause any difficulty, have been taken away by the answers of learned men, and by the decrees of the Roman Pontiffs. No one has ever dared to impugn the adoration offered to the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel. Our Lord, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, has performed many miracles in behalf of those who have been devoted to this holy cause." If any person denies, as Papebrochius says, that this devotion has been approved of, and that it has been enriched by many graces and favors of the Roman Pontiffs, and many privileges conferred on it from heaven, he must be a rash person. The festival of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel was not instituted without strict inquiries being made into the matter, and it was ordered to be celebrated throughout all the Church, with an office and a proper mass. Sixtus V. approved of the office for the Carmelite Order, in the year 1587. Paul V., by a decree of the Congregation of Rites, added special lessons, which had been examined by Cardinal Bellamine. The Roman Pontiffs granted it to certain cities, provinces and kingdoms to satisfy their devotion. In accordance with a decree of Benedict XIII., the Universal Church now celebrates this festival."

CHAPTER IV.

Explanation of the words Indulgence, Stations and Quarantine.

Theologians distinguish between the guilt and the punishment of sin. The guilt consists in the stain or defilement caused in the soul by sin, which makes us the enemy of God. This is removed by a perfect sacramental confession, or by an act of contrition. This also takes away the eternal punishment, but the temporal punishment due to sin remains, which must be satisfied either by penace or by indulgences, if the soul be first cleansed from the guilt. Indulgences may be divided into Plenary, Partial Quarantine and Stations. The word Indulgence may be said to signify a remission of the temporal punishment due to actual sins which have been forgiven through the application of the merits of Christ and the Saints. This temporal punishment must be undergone either in this life or in Purgatory. The indulgence does away with this and is usually granted with certain conditions annexed to it; these must be performed in order to gain the indulgence. A Plenary Indulgence is essentially the same as the Jubilee. It remits all the pains and penalties due to sin, and brings the man who gains it to the same state as when he was baptized. If he should die at that moment his soul would go to Paradise without being detained in Purgatory. It, however, differs from the Jubilee in this respect: that the latter has several privileges annexed to it. in connection with reserved cases, the dispensation from and commutation of vows, and it is usually granted for some public cause connected with the Church. A Plenary Indulgence is confined to a particular place or a certain class of persons. A Partial Indulgence remits as much of the temporal punishment as we would have obtained in consequence of the penance which he might have performed during the number of days or years for which the indulgence was granted, if he had followed the penances prescribed in the ancient canons. Those indulgences which are said to have been granted for a thousand or for three hundred thousand years, are declared by Benedict XIV. to be apocryphal. Quarantine signifies forty days. Station signifies a place where a person stops when he is making a long journey. St. Ambrose calls the places where the Israelites stayed in their journey through the wilderness, by this name. It has been applied to the indulgence which the Holy See grants those who visit certain churches in Rome, during Lent and other seasons of the year.

CHAPTER V.

What is Required to Gain an Indulgence.

The first condition necessary for gaining an indulgence is to have the intention of doing so—hence all pious persons are accustomed to make the intention every morning, when they say their prayers, of gaining all the indulgences they possibly can during the day. Theologians tell us that an interpretative intention is sufficient to gain an indulgence; that is, when we are performing an act to which an indulgence is attached we would have the intention of gaining it, if we had known it.

2. The person, in order to gain the indulgence, must be baptised; for those who are not members of the Church cannot be made partakers of its treasures.

3. To gain the indulgence, the person must be in a state af grace when he performs the last work which is enjoined; for the temporal punishment is not remitted unless the guilt of sin has been taken away.

SINSINNAWA MOUND COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement.

The annual Commencement held this year at Sinsinnawa Mound College, excelled, in the opinion of those who have been witnesses of its progress since the laying of the first foundation stone, any which has preceded it. It is conducted under the mild and paternal discipline of the Fathers of the Order of Saint Dominic, and is, we believe, the only Catholic College west of Lake Michigan, or north of St. Louis. It is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, within one mile of the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to which the college lands extend; six miles by the travelled road from the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, and ten miles from Galena. The altitude of the summit of the Mound is six hundred feet above the river, and the main door of the college four hundred and seventy feet. It is no wonder, indeed, that so elevated a position as this is should be remarkable for good health, as it looks down with defiant pride on the miasmatic fogs of the valleys, but good health is common to the whole surrounding country, which is found by actual measurement to average two hundred and fifty feet above the bottom lands of the larger streams. The college building is a noble structure, built of hewn blocks of Niagara limestone, dug from the side of the Mound. It is five stories high, besides an observatory of two additional stories, and we take it, from memory, to be little less than one hundred and fifty feet long. The neat cruciform church is of the same substantial material, as is also the large barn, and other out-buildings. There is a large farm attached to the college, and about one thousand acres of other lands that are rich in lead ore, as well as in timber, meadow and water. There is a post-office at the gate which opens to the college grounds, supplied on alternate days by mail stages from Galena and Dubuque. The whole Mound, except the lawn in front, which is skirted with tall poplars, is covered by a heavy growth of forest trees without underbrush, and through it a good circular road is cut and levelled for promenades of leisure and recreation. What a glorious place for the moral and intellectual training of youth, and what a grand panorama is here presented to the view of even a casual visitor who escapes from the dust and bustle of city life, when he stands on the summit, or on the observatory, and surveys the varied landscape of the undulating country below. Three sovereign States stand before the naked eye, as it penetrates into the distant horizon, and he contemplates the future of a country where the rude red hand of Black Hawk held the sceptre only a few short years ago. All around him are the battle grounds of that great chief, while at his side in modest garb stands, perhaps, the miner or farmer who was one of the conquerors of that warrior. Westward but three short miles in a direct line, and he sees the lands of Iowa, where Keokuk, and Winneshiek, and Allamakee chased the deer and the buffalo, and where the wife of the great chief, "Peosta," first discovered the lead mines which Julien Dubuque subsequently purchased in 1788, under license from Baron de Carondelet, the French Governor of Louisiana. The mighty Father of Waters, upon whose broad bosom those children of the forest paddled their bark canoes for so many centuries, still flows swiftly by from the far off regions of the north; but the gently sloping highlands which overlook the gay little city of Dubuque, with its sixteen thousand inhabitants, are studded with stately brick mansions, and intersected by well-macadamized streets and roads, in place of the wigwams and Indian trails yet fresh in the memory of many who are witnesses of the scenes to-day. The city is not in view; churches and schools are there, where Mary is called Immaculate; but the white slabs and crosses in yonder willow grove, two hundred feet above the flowing river, remind you that there is the resting-place of the Catholic dead. Their beds slope gently to the rising sun. May their souls find rest in heaven! Not far off, but barely perceptible, is a tall cross, which marks another spot made sacred to religion. It is Mount St. Bernard, nearly as high as Mount Sinsinnawa, which, with its six hundred acres of that beautiful land, including that fine stone Seminary building, is the property of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dubuque. On the western slope you see the noviciate of the Christian Brothers, whose lands embrace several hundred acres; and a little further on is that large pile of stone and mortar known as the Academy of St. Joseph's of the Prairie, with the modest little church and the Convent of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin. Thanks to Lewis C. Levin, Naylor, and other Nativists of Philadelphia, who burned the house of these good Sisters in 1844. They sent us the inmates of this holy retreat, and not only so, but provided them with ample means to erect that commodious building, and to purchase some fifteen hundred acres of the best lands in Iowa. There are good souls now within those cloistered walls who knew our Blessed Virgin but in the mockery of Protestanism then, and their crosses and beads have already made many converts to the church who are so many missionaries in the every-day life of the great West. Yes, Nativists and Know-Nothings, work on, but bear well in mind that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." But, stranger, do not tire. A little further on, and you see the large, sombre-looking building, surrounded by two thousand acres of land, of which four hundred and fifty acres are highly cultivated. Lying lazily under the shade of an occasional tree, or standing listlessly in that fine stream which meanders through the prairie, are many heads of fine Durham cattle and sheep of the best bloods, for the proprietors of this place have spared neither labor or expense to make theirs the model farm of the northwest. Their gardens, too, are filled with the choicest plants, and herbs, and vegetables, not the least valuable of which is "Old Erin's native shamrock," transplanted from the banks of the Blackwater, near Capoquin. These are the Trappist Monks, and this their Monastery; they are holy men, who have abandoned the world and live to labor, fast and pray, not for themselves, but for us—for you and for me.

But let me turn your attention northward, lest Iowa should have a monopoly of our time and thoughts. There stands Prairie du Chein (the Prairie of the Dogs), and a little farther north is the battle ground of the Bad Axe, where Henry Dodge, father of our own late Minister to Spain, made a prisoner of Black Hawk in 1832. Dodge was then a working miner, as was also his honored son, but their regiment of Mounted Rangers were in a great part Irish Catholic, and some of them you see here to-day, with their children and grandchildren. Here, as everywhere, the Irish race and the English tongue are bending the world to the Church. That group of three detached elevations which stand in the midst of the prairie to the northaest, are the Platte Mounds, near Platteville, and between these and those two dome-shaped eminences, called the Blue Mounds, is the town of Mineral Point. Six miles eastward, but appearing as if at our feet, is the thrifty village of Hazel Green. Four miles more and you see the flourishing town of Benton, with its stately brick church, its Convent of Dominican Nuns and its well-ordered Academy of Santa Clara, surrounded by beautiful groves and pleasure-grounds laid out with inimitable taste by the Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, the venerable pioneer Priest of the Northwest. Shullsburg and several other villages and towns of greater or less importance are observed in various directions until the eye fals southward on ten miles of plank-road, which is lost among the bold bluffs and suburban villas of Galena, the Queen City of the Lead Miles. Here is Fevre (Bear) river; here the Railroad from Chicago and the Illinois Central, with its trains from Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio river and from St. Louis. These roads terminate at Dunleith, opposite Dubuque, where two noble steam ferry-boats cross the Mississippi river. But in all directions, turn which way soever you will—and what a circuit has the eye not taken—you are amazed at the extent and beauty of the cultivated fields, and groves, and pasture lands. These, with their farm-houses, barn-yards and herds, are, in great part, the property of Catholics; and not less than forty Catholic churches were within the range of our vision to-day. Thanks be to God! What a foundation has he not laid here for the future of our country, and what a class-book have we not opened before us for the student of nature. With a twinkle of the eye we look down six hundred feet upon the broad expanse of verdure on the plain below, and upward on the azure canopy, beyond whose proud arch sits the Almighty Architect of whose work we have surveyed but an atom!

If the reader be not wearied with this description of a district which possesses so many, and yet many more, attractions for a Catholic heart, he will please follow us a few lines further on to the object with which we set out. Mental education seems to be approaching fever heat in this age, and especially in this country; but Catholic education is not limited to the head—it reaches the heart, and its plummets sound the depths of the soul. Therefore it is that the Catholics of the Northwest are proud, and justly proud, of the fame to which their College has arisen, and each succeeding year gives it a new lustre which, in their estimation, will soon place it in honorable rivalry with the most venerable. Indeed there are gentlemen whose acquaintance with colleges is co-extensive with the Union who say that Sinsennawa Mound ranks No. 3 already.

The persons in attendance to witness this Commencement numbered several hundreds, and among them were many clergymen from the three neighboring dioceses. A fine brass band from Galena, composed exclusively of Irishmen, was on the ground at an early hour, and alternated tunes with the College band until the exercises opened, under the shade of broad oaks, near the summit of the Mound, above the flag of the Observatory which waved invitingly to the cereal fields below. Everything having been arranged, and the multitude comfortably seated, about ten o'clock the band played that beautiful air, so appropriate to the occasion, "Hail Columbia, Happy Land." The President, Very Rev. J. T. Jarboe, a native of old Kentucky, announced the order of the exercises, and first on the list came Master Theodore F. Rodolph, of La Crosse, one of the senior students, who delivered a very excellent original oration on "The Spirit and Scope of Education." He spoke for nearly half an hour, with all the confidence, gesture and grace of an orator of forty years, and was frequently applauded. "Yankee Doodle" from the band brought on Declamations in the German language by Masters Boyle, of St. Louis, and Power, of Dubuque. It was well received by a large portion of the audience, who understood it. Master Henry Postlewait, of Burlington, Iowa, then delivered an oration in German. "Conversations of Inexperienced Young Men on the Amelioration of Society" were carried on at considerable length and with great interest to all who were present by Dan. O'Connell Murphy, of Benton, Wisconsin; George Reynolds, of Milwaukie; J. Alderson, of Galena; M. Flanagan, of Dubuque, and ———. A humorous discourse on "Philosophy" by Master George Sunderland, kept the audience in a roar of laughter for half an hour, but the next exercise of the day was a Defence of a Philosophical Thesis, embracing fifty-three different propositions, continued at great length and argued with great ability by P. M. Harrington, of Dubuque; Rodolf, of La Crosse; Reynolds, of Milwaukie; S. J. Bradley, of Waukegan, and W. Jordan and M. Murray, of Sinsinnawa. This Thesis is too long for publication; but the following propositions will give the reader an idea of all and of the value and depth of a Catholic education:—

"The existence of the world, or motion of matter *ab æterno*, involves a contradiction."

"Man possesses perfect liberty of indifference, or, an elective power free from every antecedent necessity."

"The human soul does not pre-exist to be, in time, united to the body; nor is it a part of the Divinity, deriving its existence by emanation; but it is created immediately by God."

A promiscuous audience might easily be mistaken in awarding a proper meed of praise to the several disputants on a matter of so grave an import, but they were unanimous on this occasion in favor of Mr. Harrington. Very few ventured to discriminate between the others, so ably did each maintain his side. It subsequently turned out that public opinion sometimes arrives at correct conclusions, and it would appear to be so in this case, as in the distribution of premiums the Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Harrington for Moral and Mental Philosophy. The same gentleman then delivered a valedictory address of half an hour, which will long be remembered by all who heard it. This is a very promising young man, and although the difference between him and one or two others is barely perceptible, his tone and gestures were so faultless, his emphasis so good and his style of delivery so admirable on this occasion, that he was greeted with frequent applause and all were willing to accord him the palm. At last year's Commencement when seven different languages were spoken, he delivered an excellent address in Irish, in his own sonorous Killarney brogue. The literary part of the exercises terminated with a short dialogue by two junior students in French, and a large collection of books, many of them valuable standard works, were distributed as premiums for excellence in Latin, Greek, French, German, Christian Doctrine, Rhetoric, Mathematics, History, Geography, English Grammar, &c., &c., &c. This, to the boys, was not the least interesting part of the programme, nor was it to parents whose *ex aquos* sometimes had to draw lots.

Three o'clock came and although many appetites were craving for the good things which they knew by the ascending odor were in waiting, not a seat was vacated—not a murmur heard. A Literary feast was yet to be served up there, and no one dared look in the direction of the refectory. Sweet Vale of Avoca resounded through the grove and Rev. John P. Donelan of Rock Island appeared on the platform amid cheers of welcome that silenced the shrill notes of brazen instruments. The stillness of the grave followed, and the Rev. gentleman commenced an extempore address to the students. And such an address!!! Never did mortal man blend the gems of the English language into the poetry and pathos of the human heart more beautifully than he, while following the student from the portals of the College through the busy and ever varying walks of manhood to the tottering step of decrepitude and old age, and thence bringing his memory back to the playful scenes of school boy life. Never did human lips produce so thrilling an effect on an auditory! Grave old men would shudder, laugh, and cry at the same instant, and no one supposed he had spoken ten minutes when he ended at twenty-five. His conclusion was an ardent appeal to the young gentleman to keep the moral and religious principles inculcated by the good Dominican Fathers steadily before their minds eye, and then, (from Moore's Farewell,)

"Long, Long be *your* hearts with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled,
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

Then gushed forth the pent-up fountains of enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer went up to high Heaven from the top of that noble mound, and from hearts ready to burst with joy at the scene that had just closed. The band played Home, Sweet Home, while hilarious congratulations were being exchanged, and then a March, to the notes of which every foot was moved in the direction of the large dining room, where roast beef, mutton and ham were discussed in great abundance, digested with well filled flagons of Lager Bier. A cordial farewell to fathers, students, friends and neighbors and all went whirling homeward with blessings pouring thick and fast for the future success of Sinsinnawa Mound College—*our* College of the northwest.

SPECTATOR.

Distribution of Premiums in St. Joseph's Academy, Williamsburgh.

The premiums awarded to the different young ladies, pupils of the above excellent institution, who were successful competitors at the recent examinations, were distributed on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, in the school-room attached to the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, E. D. There was a very respectable audience present, composed of the parents and friends of the children, and a number of neighbors. Rev. S. Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, officiated on the happy occasion, and handed each premium to the happy recipient, accompanied by such felicitous remarks as enhanced its value. The Reverend Mother and Sisters who preside over the Academy, and devote themselves to the work of Catholic education, had everything elegantly arranged, and all the exercises customary on such occasions—singing, instrumental music, recitation, &c.—were gone through by a number of children, whose bright eyes, modest demeanor, and lady-like carriage and address, bore ample testimony to the Christian influences to which their minds are subject.

Premiums were given to the children attending the Parochial Schools of the same church, in the afternoon of the day, and the hundreds of young ones who participated in the scene were all joyous as they were free from envy and care.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, MORRISANIA.—The following is from the Reverend Pastor of St. Augustine's: We have now commenced to build the Church of St. Augustine in the village of Morrisania, the first stone of which was laid in last September. The church is one hundred by fifty feet. There is a basement of stone work, ten feet high, over which a wall of brick will be raised twenty feet. There will be a tower and spire about one hundred and twenty feet high. There will be also, in addition, a vestry, eighteen by twelve feet, at the rear of the church, annexed to the chancel. The church is to be built in the Gothic order. I believe it is pretty generally known to our Catholic brethren in New York and its vicinity, that Morrisania, about eight or ten years ago, was almost a wilderness, but it is now a considerable village and a most healthy locality. Our congregation is formed, I may say, entirely of the laboring class. There is none of them rich, yet it is evident that they want church accommodation as well as the rich. They therefore expect and hope that their more favored brethren in riches will aid them to accomplish their much desired object. And in doing so, my Catholic friends, you will do a great good to yourselves, and will also be instrumental in propagating the Church of Christ throughout this vast Republic.

St. Paul, treating of this subject of almsgiving to the Church, in his second epistle to the Corinthians, says, "For I mean not that others should be eased and you burthened, but by an equality; in this present time let your abundance supply their want, that their abundance also may supply your want, that there may be an equality. As it is written, he that hath much hath nothing over, and he that hath little hath no want." The Apostle quotes here the 18th verse of 16th. ch. of Exodus, where it is stated that those of the Jews who gathered more of the manna had no more than those who gathered less. God, in His wisdom, caused this to happen in order to point out to future generations that no matter how much worldly riches people may possess they are of no real benefit to them beyond what will be necessary for the support of life, except they turn them to a good use; and what use can they be turned to better or more profitable than to give them with a liberal hand to build churches for the honor of God and for the salvation of souls? I will leave my Catholic brethren themselves to judge. Come, then, extend liberal hands from charitable hearts, and aid us in our glorious undertaking. Remember what our Saviour said to St. Peter—"Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Mat. 16, 18.) Well, we are building our church on a rock, so that we have the benefit of the rock in every sense—we have the material rock to sustain the material superstructure, and the spiritual rock to sustain, uphold and maintain the indestructable, immutible and eternal truth of God. And, let me ask, where is the Catholic whose faith is built on this spiritual foundation, and who hopes one day to possess God's eternal kingdom, who will not feel happy to have it in his power to assist now in building a material temple for God's honor and worship? in the reasonable hope that his charitable acts here will be a means of introducing him hereafter into that spiritual temple, not made with hands, eternal in Heaven. "For we know," says St. Paul (2 cor., c. 5, v. 1,) "if our earthly house of this habitation be dissolved, that we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in Heaven." That all those who will aid us in building our new church of St. Augustine may possess that eternal temple not made with hands is the sincere wish, and shall be the earnest prayers of, yours truly, STEPHEN WARD,
Pastor of Morrisania.

ORDINATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.—In the Church of the Assumption, on Sunday, the 3d inst., Right Rev. Bishop Neumann conferred the sacred dignity of Priesthood on five of the students of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, viz: Patrick Toner, Jeremiah Shanahan, John Loughran, Charles McMonigle and Thos. FOX.

[Catholic Herald and Visitor, 23d inst.

THE BLESSING OF BELLS OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ST. LOUIS.—On Sunday afternoon, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, the spacious church of St. Patrick's was crowded by an immense audience from various quarters, anxious to witness the somewhat novel ceremony of the blessing of a chime of bells destined for its steeple.

The bells, three in number, were tastefully decorated with flowers, and were placed in the middle aisle, immediately in front of the altar railing. After Vespers, Archbishop Kenrick, accompanied by Rev. P. J. Ryan, of the Cathedral, and a number of the city priests, entered the sanctuary, and after a short prayer, took the places prepared for them.

Rev. Father Ryan then ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon on the origin, history and various descriptions of church bells. His text was particularly appropriate to the Angelus Bell, to which he particularly alluded during his sermon.

After the sermon, the Archbishop blessed the bells, and, as the speaker announced, consecrated them with the holy oils of "chrism" and "theluform," showing the various uses to which they were to be applied. Each bell had two sponsors, and received a name as in a kind of baptism. They were sprinkled with holy water, and several of the psalms of David were repeated, with prayers appropriate to the occasion. The entire ceremony, witnessed by so many of various denominations, closed with the impressive rite of Benediction and of the Blessed Sacrament.

[Western Banner, July 16.

FOREIGN.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF THE POPE ON THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE CHURCH.—The Pope has addressed the following encyclical letter, dated June 18, to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops in communion with the Holy See:—

VENERABLE BRETHREN—Salutation and apostolic benediction. The seditious movements which have recently broken out in Italy against the authority of the ligitimate princes, in countries nearest to the States of the Church, have invaded some of our provinces like the flames of a conflagration. Excited by this fatal example and by intrigue abroad, they have thrown off our paternal rule; and, in spite of their small numbers, the adherents of the revolt demand that they shall be subjected to that one of the Italian governments which, of late years, has been the adversary of the Church, of its legitimate rights, and of its sacred ministers. Reproving and deploring the acts of rebellion by which a portion only of the people in those disturbed provinces disregard with so much injustice our zeal and our paternal care, and declaring publicly that the temporal sovereignty which the most perfidious enemies of the Church of Christ are endeavoring to wrest from it is necessary to the Holy See, in order that it may exercise without any obstacle its sacred power for the welfare of religion, we address to you, venerable brethren, this present letter, in order to seek, in the midst of such seriuos disturbance of public peace, some consolation for our sorrow.

On this occasion we exhort you, on account of your declared piety towards the Holy See, and your singular zeal for its liberty, to see the accomplishment of the prescription which we read was formerly given by Moses to Aaron, the Sovereign Pontiff of the Hebrews (Numbers, chap. xvi.): "Take a censer and put fire therein from off the altar, and put on incense, and go quickly unto the congregation and make an atonement for them, for there is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is bugun." So, also, we exhort you to offer up prayers in imitation of those of the holy brothers Moses and Aaron, who, prostrate on the ground, cried out (Numbers, xvi.): "Most powerful God of the spirits of all flesh, shall some men sin, and wilt Thou be wroth with all the congregation?"

That is why, venerable brethren, we send you the present letter, from which we expect great relief, because we feel confident that you will superabundantly respond to our wishes. Moreover, we solemnly declare that, possessed of the virtue from above which God, moved by the prayers of the faithful, will confer on our weakness, we will brave all perils and undergo all trials sooner than fail in any respect in our apostolic duty or do anything whatever against the sanctity of the oath by which we bound ourselves when, in spite of our unworthiness, we were raised, by God's will, to this supreme seat of the Prince of the Apostle—the citadel and rampart of the Catholic faith. For the accomplishment of your pastoral charge, venerable brethren, all joy and all felicity, we lovingly accord to you and to your flocks the apostolic benediction, which is a pledge of celestial happiness.

A LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The late Sugrue, Jr., city of Cork, merchant, has bequeathed £300 to the Sisters of Charity in Cork, for the benefit of the poor of that city; and £200 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Kerry for the support of the convent and schools of the Presentation Nuns in Cahirciveen, County Kerry.

ORDINATION IN DRUMCONDRA.—On Sunday, June 26, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, in the absence of his Grace the Archbishop, held an ordination in the chapel of the Missionary College of All Hallows, Drumcondra. The following were promoted to the holy order of priesthood; they are severally destined for the mission appended to their names: Rev. Messrs. Edmund Sheedy and Edmund Noonan, for Scotland; Rev. Dennis Maguire, for Shrewsbury; Rev. Bernard Geraty, for Brooklyn, New York; Rev. James O'Reilly, for Scotland; and Rev. John Prendergast, for San Francisco, California.

LORETTO NUNS FOR NEWTONBARRY.—Rev. Jas. Parle is exerting himself to obtain for Newtonbarry what cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage—the establishment of a branch of the Loretto nuns. The principal object of the reverend gentleman is to procure for the children of the middle classes of the district committed to his care, the benefit of a good education at a moderate charge. Until a suitable building is erected, he means to place his own house at the disposal of the sisters, some of whom he expects will be prepared to commence operations by next spring. We need scarcely say that we wish the undertaking every success. [Wexford People.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH IN RAHEEN.—The Feast of Saints Peter and Paul was selected as the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new parish church of Raheen, Queens County, dedicated to the holy St. Fintan, and the revered bishop of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, having made suitable arrangements for the imposing ceremony, visited the neighborhood, and attended by the clergy of the parish and adjacent districts, proceeded according to ecclesiastical usage, to lay the foundation stone of the future edifice. The number of persons present amounted to about sixteen hundred, and after the ceremony the bishop delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion, with his usual impressive eloquence. Among those present were: Rev. Jas. Dunne, P. P., Montrath; Rev. W. Hooney, C. C.; Rev. B. Eagan, C. C., Montrath; Rev. Mr. Meehan, C. C., Raheen; Rev. P. Boland, C. C., Carlow. There was also a large attendance of respectable laymen. [Carlow Post.

Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Roxbury, Mass.

For the following interesting account of this excellent institution and the annual exhibition held on the 12th inst. we are indebted to a parent of one of the pupils.

As this is the season of scholastic exhibitions, permit me to say a few words, through your columns, of this interesting institution, which, although, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, having been established only a few years since by Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, promises to be second in excellence to none in the United States. The locality of the Convent is unsurpassed for its healthy and picturesque situation, in one of the loveliest of the celebrated suburban cities of Boston, from which it is only three miles distant; and although completely embowered in luxuriant foliage, it commands a fine view, from the upper stories of the spacious build ing which has been erected in addition to the house first occupied by the Sisters, of Boston Harbor and the surrounding country. Several acres of land are attached, affording the retirement so congenial to study and spacious grounds for recreation. The number of pupils this year was about thirty, and their healthy and cheerful faces and graceful and elastic movements, on the day of the exhibition, gave ample evidence of the truly maternal care which the good Sisters exercise in regard to physical education—a very important element in the training of youth.

The closing exercises of the academic year were given on Tuesday, the 21st inst., in the spacious exhibition hall, which was completely filled, and honored by the presence of Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick and the venerable Father McElroy, both of whom are kind and attentive patrons of the institution, which is very frequently visited and watched over by them with paternal fondness and care. There were also present Very Rev. J. J. Williams, Vicar General of the diocese; Rev. J. A. Healy, Chancellor; Rev. Messrs. Moran and Delahaunty, of Roxbury; Messrs. Leyndon and McNulty, of South Boston; Dougherty, of Cambridge; Branigan, of East Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Shehan, of Salem; Roache, of Milford; O'Brien, of Lowell; Turpin, of Fitchburg; Quan, of Webster; Tallon, of New Bedford, and several other clergymen whose names I did not learn. There were also a large number of respectable and intelligent Protestants, among them his honor Theodore Otis, Mayor of Roxbury.

The exercises consisted of musical and dramatic performances, and gave evidence of a high order of talent, and careful cultivation, highly creditable alike to the teachers and pupils. Several difficult pieces of music were performed with an accuracy and brilliancy of execution, which, considering the age of the performers, nearly all of them being quite young girls—were truly astonishing. The literary exercises consisting of original dramatic and poetical productions, written by the pupils, were admired by all present, and evinced a maturity of intellect and purity of sentiment deserving of the highest commendation. The proficiency of the pupils in the French language was shown by the recitation of some of the scenes of Racine's tragedy of "Athalie" with a fluent ease of manner and purity of accent which would have caused a stranger to suppose he was liatening to a group of youthful Parisians rather than little girls born and educated in New England. The surprising progress in this department was publicly attested by Bishop Fitzpatrick, (a most eminent judge) in a brief address which he made to the pupils, after the close of the exercises. The crowns and premiums which had been awarded to the most deserving in the various departments of study, were distributed by the Bishop, calling forth happy smiles upon the innocent faces of the youthful recipients, and murmurs of applause from the delighted audience. The lady-like deportment of the young ladies, marked by a graceful blending of modesty and self-possession showed how admirably the Sisters of Notre Dame attended to the formation of the manners, as well as the cultivation of the mind and heart. Parents who entrust children to their care may feel sure of their improvement in elegant accomplishments and health, as well as in the practice of virtue. The Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame needs only to be known to be appreciated and patronised.

The following is the programme of the exercises:

Grand Duo—from the Huguenots - - Meyerbeer
Executed by Misses C. Carney and T. Messiter.

Le Lion Belge - - - - - - - Chorus.

BLANCHE OF NAVARRE;
OR, FILIAL DEVOTION.
Written by - - - - - Miss L. Doniphan.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Don Pedro King of Arragon - Miss A. Lennon.
Alphonso, King of Navarre - " E. Purcell.
Blanche, Daughter of the King of Navarre - - - - " L. Doniphan.
Constance, Consort of Don Pedro - - - - - " M. A. Doran.
Ximena, Daughter of Don Pero " M. T. Smith.
Eleanor de Castro, Lady of Honor to Blanche - - - " M. J. Barry.
Hernando de Cabra, } Lords of } " M. O. Beirne.
Ferdinand de Valey, } Navarre } " M. C. Boland.
Gonzales de Mendoza, Lord of Arragon - - - - - " I. Holman.

ACT I.

Belisario Fantasie de Concert - - - - Goria.
Executed by Miss L. Doniphan.

ACT II.

Les Sœurs de Lait, Duettino - - - Concone.
Sung by Misses Smith and Carney.

ACT III. Scene 2d.

Air de Lucie,—Melodium and Piano, By Misses Doniphan and Smith.
Scene 3d.

Dixit Dominus,—Sacred Chorus - - - By Arioli.
Scenes d'Athalie - - - - - [Racine.]
Recitees par les, - Dell's. Boland, Carney, Doniphan, Doran and Lennon.

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Ah Quel Giorno, (from Semiramide) - - Rossini.
Sung by Miss I. Holman.

PREMIUMS.

Grand Duo, Linda di Chamonuix—for two Pianos
Executed by Misses Doniphan and Boland.

FLORA'S FESTIVAL,
OR, PRIDE ITS OWN PUNISHMENT.
Written by - - - - Miss M. A. Doran.
Spoken by - - - Misses Carney, O'Beirne, Smith, M'Grath, Mahor and Messiter.
Scene 1st.
Overture, (from Tancredi,) Rossini - - Executed by Misses. A. Pally and M. Lyons.
Scene 2d.
L'Avalange de Rareges - - - - - Chorus.

NOTICE.—The Cummings Literary Union will hereafter hold its regular weekly meetings at No. 435 Fourth avenue, every Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: President, Thomas E. F. Dwyer; Vice-President, James J. Colwell: Recording Secretary, John J. Farrell; Financial Secretary, John Walsh; Treasurer, Jas. E. Byrnes; Editor, M. J. Breen; Critic, Edward Dee. Cabinet Officers—John J. Keeler, Secretary; John F. Cowen, Jeremiah Cowen, John Riley. By order.

JOHN P. FARRELL, Recording Secretary.

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jy30 1t ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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je25 1y O. CHARLICK, President.

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THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company,—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.
Business hours from 9 A. M. till sun-setting.
Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.
WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. je11 tf

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company of New York.
Office, No. 50 Wall street,
Continues the business of Fire Insurance, with unlimited capital and a handsome surplus.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM CALLENDER, President.

T. James Glover,	M. X. Harmony,	Jas. M. Motley,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry Morgan,	S. Callender,
S. P. Bell,	F. De Peyster,	William Craig,
Arthur Leary,	Peter Morris,	F. A. Bruguiere,
John Garcia,	Jas. Donaldson,	A. Van Bensselaer.

a16 6m R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. jy9 1y

SAUCES, &c.

L. W. W. S.

LORD WARD'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LORD WARD'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LORD WARD'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

For its delicious flavor and piquancy.

LORD WARD'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LORD WARD'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sole proprietors,

JONATHAN JONES & Co.,

Importers of Wines, &c.,

46 Broad street.

L. W. W. S.

CESTERSHIRESAUCE

From the original receipe of that Distinguished Nobleman

CESTERSHIRESAUCE

Used at ALL THE HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. TRY IT.

CESTERSHIRESAUCE

HALF PINTS, 30 cents PINT, 50 cents, PER BOTTLE.

CESTERSHIRESAUCE

Copyright secured by the Proprietors,

JONATHAN JONES & Co.,

46 Broad street.

JONATHAN JONES & CO.,
my28 3m No. 46 BROAD STREET, New York.

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.—This Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE of DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.
It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.
The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.
Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TRUSTEES.

William Watson,	Hugh Kelly,	Edward W. Tiers,
John Nicholson,	Charles O'Conor,	Chas. M. Connolly,
And'w Carrigan,	James Olwell,	C. H. Sheban,
James Kelly,	John F. Smith,	Edward Bayer,
James Kerrigan,	John Milhan,	Daniel Devlin.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
FELIX INGOLDSBY, First Vice President.
JOHN MCMENOMY, Second Vice President.
TERRENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer.
LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. jy29 1y

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856; Oct. 28, 1856; Dec. 8, 1857; Jan. 12, 1858; Nov. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann street, and at PHELAN'S, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New York. Manufactured by
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
a30 1y Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:
1. No application for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.
2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child, and parents' residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.
3. Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.
4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.
5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which such half orphan is admitted.
6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefor must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.
7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.
8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.
Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.

CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
Members of Committee.

L. B. BINSSE, Secretary.
mh12

INFORMATION WANTED—OF FRANK VALLALLAY, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, who emigrated to America about eight years since. When last heard of was working on Snow-Shoe Railroad, in the State of Pennsylvania, for a man named McAvoy, in company with Patrick Smith. Said Patrick Smith died on the 7th of April. For further particulars Frank Valbalay will inquire at St. Vincent's Hospital, No. 195 West Eleventh street, New York. jy2

CARPETING.

ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
IMMENSE
CARPET
AND
OIL CLOTH
WAREHOUSE,
No. 98 Bowery,
jy23 tf NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.
PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.
This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.
The number of pupils present at the close of the past academic year exceeded two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.
There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.
In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.
Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.
The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book-Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.
Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.
The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, other Apparatus, Charts, &c.
Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.
☞ A Greek Class and three Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages. Books, however, are not furnished.
Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.
Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Guitar, which use of instrument, and same privilege, $3 per Quarter.
Payments Quarterly in advance.
jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE, Director.

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music, $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Canvin of Hoboken. jy23 1y

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.
This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.
This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.
The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.
The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.
The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.
Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.
When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.
Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.
Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, private study at home should be insisted on.
There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the academic year.
In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, until their departure after class hours, in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Prefects and Professors.
The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.

For students under the age of	$12 50
For students under the age of	7 00

Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.
jy23 tf MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum	$225 00
Physicians Fees, per annum	8 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum	40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.	25 00

$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the Collnge during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.
jy23 tf R. J. McQUAID, President.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHer of a Catholic School, by a Gentleman of many years' experience in teaching, who can produce a first class certificate from the Normal Schools, Dublin, as also from an Examining Committee of Public Education in this country. His testimonials of character and success as Principal of schools in Ireland and America are unexceptionable.
Address M. G., METROPOLITAN RECORD Office.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASES AND SHIRTINGS,
Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies and Towels, Huccabac, Diaper and French Towels.
NEW STYLES OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Barèges, Challies, Printed Laroons and Organdies, Ginghams and Calicos.
RIBBONS,
Rich for Spring and Summer.
BONNETS,
New styles English Dunstables, Pedal Florence, Neapolitan, Rough-and-Ready and Split Straw.
Canton Mattings, of all styles and widths.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. BOND,)
103 & 110 Sixth Avenue,
a23 3m. Between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 99 Church street,
jy30 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

GRAND DISPLAY OF MANTILLAS, Chesterfield's Basques, Travelling Cloaks and Dusters, at the CLOAK, SHAWL AND MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 259 Bowery. The undersigned have opened for inspection a beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS, which is replete with all the new designs of Paris and London. They are marked at such unprecedentedly low prices as cannot fail to secure the patronage of all. An immense stock of Stella Shawls, which we continue to sell at extremely low prices.
SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS in endless variety; Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins by the piece, at manufacturer's prices.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
je11 8m 259 Bowery, opposite Stanton street.

LIFE PRESERVERS.

DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY,
(Incorporated January, 1859.—Capital $125,000.)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LIFE PRESERVING GARMENTS,
For ordinary wear.
SAFETY BATHING DRESSES,
Children's Swimming Jackets, &c., &c.
Office and Salesroom, 256 Broadway, New York
Opposite City Hall.
a23 3m Manufactory, 233 & 235 Canal street, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every five days.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 56 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO, Liverpool.
jy30 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, June 17, 1859.
The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at this present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our city in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violations of laws and ordinances:
1. The throwing of ashes, garbage, and filth upon the streets.
2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the streets or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street. (It is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)
3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartman.
4. The placing on the streets of the sweepings of the filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
5. the throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.
The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.
Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue be made, to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition; and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?
A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be at each dwelling-house and place of business.
Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c.; and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex streets, and it shall be promptly remedied.
Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell.
Very respectfully,
jy2 4t DANL E. DELEVAN, City Inspector.

PRACTISE WITH SCIENCE.—WILliam BRETHERTON, No. 139 Franklin street, between Hudson and Varick streets, New York, twenty years practical Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal Institution of England. jy2 8m

UNDER GARMENTS.

HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway,
AND
No. 96 Bowery.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
ONE PRICE.
AND
MONEY CHEEFFULLY RETURNED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
my14 3m

SHIPPING.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via Charleston, S. C.—The U. S. Mail New York and Charleston Steamships will leave each port every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Through tickets to the following places:

New Orleans	$39 75	Charlest'n, S.C.(deck)	6 00
Mobile	35 00	Augusta, Ga	20 00
Montgomery, Ala	26 00	Atlanta, Ga	28 00
Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	Charlotte, N. C	22 00
Columbia, S. C	20 00	Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
Charleston, S. C	20 00	Palatka, Fla	23 00

Apply to
250 Sm SPOFFARD & TILESTON. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO IRELAND DIRECT FOR $30.
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid and powerful Steamships are intended to sail from Belfast and Cork:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, 27th and 29th of July.
From New York to Cork and Liverpool:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, 20th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, from New York to Cork and Liverpool.....$75
Steerage " " " " " $30.
Including an unlimited allowance of the best Cooked Provisions, which will be served by the Company's Stewards. Passengers by this line avoid the risk and great detention of calling at Halifax and St. Johns, as the steamers sail direct to Cork.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN McKEE, 103 Victoria street, Belfast; in Cork to C. W. D. SEYMOUR & Co., and in Philadelphia and New York at the Company's offices, 109 Walnut street Philadelphia, and 15 Broadway, New York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
WILLIAM INMAN, Agent 62 and 63 Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
Further sailings will appear in future advertisements.
a22 8m

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS, No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.
Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.
Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate unendorsed.
The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Yorkshire,
James Foster (new,) Capt. E. W. Peabody.	
Neptune (new,) Capt. J. W. Porter.	

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 1¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 3½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1½ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.
We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.
Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.
AGENTS.
Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New York will be the first class steamship ADELAIDE, Capt. NICHOLSON, Commander, which sails on THURSDAY, the 21st day of JULY, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on main railway routes of Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson street, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railways in Great Britian for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
jy2 tjy16 ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $100.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO, will succeed the FULTON and sail Sept. 17. jy9

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.
Admission.....25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. je25 3m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPHS, AT GREY'S, NO. 371 BROADWAY, Two doors from Taylor's Saloon, N. Y.
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. a20 3m

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS Iron Store Stools.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, mh19 6m corner Canal street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskeys—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

JOHN J. STAFF HAS REMOVED FROM No. 360 Broadway to No. 86 Franklin street, a few doors west of Broadway, importer of and dealer in fine WINES, BRANDIES, GUINESS XXX BROWN STOUT, SCOTCH ALES, INDIA ALES, which can be had in store, or from U. S. Bonded Warehouses. je18 8m

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.
Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.
Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.
If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:
MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.
DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.
For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. mh12 1y

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE Nineteenth Century—Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—Says The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior virtues of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, Me., Jan. 20, 1856.
PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.:
Gentlemen: Having my attention called, a few months since, to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray and white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe is more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty-four old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and in adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached to it, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.
I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARON'S RUN, KY., Nov. 30, 1858.
Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful, as well as the unexpected, result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to say that no one can discover may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.
P. S. This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy of a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not, destroy it and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 444 Broadway, New York,
and No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. je11 8m

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Ornamental IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of Iron Work in general.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York. jy16 1y

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—
IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY,
Office 51 Chambers street.
NOTICE.—The recent failures, by which a large amount of bills remitted from this country to friends in Ireland has been returned unpaid, afford to this society the opportunity, and at the same time impose upon it the duty, of informing the public that such losses would have been prevented if the parties purchasing bills had availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Society.
For the purpose of entire protection, a fund is constantly kept on deposit in the Bank of Ireland, against which the Society issues its drafts, payable at sight, (from sums of £5 sterling and upwards) on the Bank and all its branches, and has thereby, for the last ten years, afforded a mode of remittance perfectly safe and ununquestionable.
New York, December 29, 1851.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING, ROBERT J. DILLON, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH KELLY.
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
PETER CREERAR, Recording Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Felix Ingoldsby, Alex. Nicholson, William Redmond
William Watson, Martin Waters, James Olwell.
John Manning, Cornel H. Sheehan, Daniel Devlin,
Terence Donnelly, Charles M. Nanry, John McMenomy.
f5 1y The Society's Employment office, 29 Reade st.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO amend the Constitution relative to the Judiciary of the State.
Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:
From and after the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges who may then be in office, by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, an election shall be held, at which two Judges of said court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty. The term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the thirty-first day of December following, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall, by law, appoint a different day, one Judge of said court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the thirty-first day of December, next after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve, of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.
Section seven of article six of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:
The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished at less intervals than one in six years; the provision made for such compensation, by act of the Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall apply to Judges and Justices then in office, as well as those thereafter elected to the same offices, and shall be deemed to have taken effect accordingly from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.
Section fourteen of article six of the Constitution is amended as follows:
The County Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.
Resolved (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.
STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
IN SENATE, February 10, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order of the Senate,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
IN ASSEMBLY, March 19, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification.
Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one, of article two, of the Constitution of this State be amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and, for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."
Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to section one, of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
IN ASSEMBLY, March 23, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
IN SENATE, April 3, 1859.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.
By order,
S. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such original resolutions.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at our city of Albany, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
GIDEON J. TUCKER,
jy9 3m Secretary of State.

AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES,
At JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 361 and 539 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. mh26 3m

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
26f 1y No. 331 Fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN KAVANAGH—REAL ESTATE HOUSE AGENT AND INSURANCE BROKER.
No. 778 Sixth avenue, New York.
He has Houses for sale and Houses to let.
He has Lots for sale and Houses for trade.
He has Farms to trade and Farms for sale.
He secures Loans on Bond and Mortgage.
He attends with great promptitude to the collection of house rents and other debts.
He secures Insurance risks on Fire and Life in the best Companies, and without charge to the insured for his own personal trouble.
He can refer to some of the oldest and most respectable of New York merchants, who will vouch for his trust-worthiness, and reliability.
Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.
jy23 4t

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 669 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (jy23 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 3 THIRD AVENUE,
(opposite Cooper Institute.)
Manufacturer of
Hair, Moss, Husk and Grass
MATTRESSES,
STRAW PALLIASSES,
Cottage and Fancy IRON BEDSTEADS.
The best quality of FEATHERS constantly on hand.
Hotels, Steamboats and the Shipping in general furnished with care and despatch.
N. B.—Mattresses made over. jy9 6m

NEW YORK STEAM HEATING COMPANY,
Proprietors of GOLD'S PATENT
LOW PRESSURE, SELF-REGULATING
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
For WARMING AND VENTILATING
All kinds of Buildings.
Office No. 442 Broadway.
DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, Secretary.

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St. Vincent Hospital.
Rev. T. J. Mooney, Pastor of St. Bridget's Church.
Rev. J. Lewis, Clifton, Staten Island.
Descriptive Pamphlets may be obtained upon application at the office. my28 3m

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.
This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.
THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS
Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.
AGENTS WANTED
To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.
my14 3m

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC.—NOVELLO'S Catalogue contains the largest collection of Music for the Church in this country, consisting of Masses, (including
MOZART'S, HAYDN'S, HUMMEL'S, BEETHOVEN'S, CHERUBINI'S, WEBER'S, &c.,)
Motett's Hymns, Offertory pieces, and Gregorian Music; also, Organ Music, selected from the great German and Italian composers. Catalogues gratis, or forwarded (post free) to any address, on receipt of the postage, six cents.
WEBB & ALLEN,
a2 3m No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.

JOHN FOLEY, MANUFACTURER OF GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
FOLEY'S & LEVI BROWN'S celebrated
Office 163 Broadway, New York.
For sale at the Manufacturer's prices by Jewellers, Stationers and Booksellers throughout the country.
a20 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. mh5 6m

"ENDORSED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—The greatest remedy known for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA,
DEBILITY, HEARTBURN,
BILLIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINT, BLOOD DISEASES,
&c., &c., &c.,
DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
Also, as a prophylactic against
FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &c.
This remedy has a very pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as by adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.
PINT BOTTLES—PRICE 50 CENTS.
Send for circular giving full particulars. Address
C. CRUGER, Sole Agent,
No. 742 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. 26f 1y

DENMAN & SON, DEALERS IN COAL and Wood, Yard No. 13 Union street, near Hamilton avenue Ferry, South Brooklyn. Constantly on hand a full supply of Domestic and Foreign Coal, Virginia Pine and Oak Wood. In all cases money refunded, if quality of Wood and Coal does not prove as sold. Coal and Wood delivered in New York at the lowest market prices. my28 3m

HAFFERTY & McHUGH,
CORK
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, No. 77 Fulton street, one door east of Gold, New York. su12 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EARLY, late of the City of New York, soap-stone manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 147 Elm street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the second day of May, 1859.
my7 6m CATHARINE EARLY, Administratrix.

CHURCH ARTICLES.

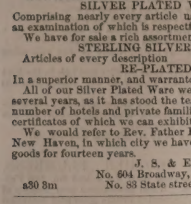
ALTAR CRUETS
FOR
CATHOLIC SERVICE,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT A LOW PRICE.

We also manufacture a large and elegant assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE,
Comprising nearly every article used by housekeepers, an examination of which is respectfully solicited.

We have for sale a rich assortment of STERLING SILVERWARE.
Articles of every description
RE-PLATED
In a superior manner, and warranted.
All of our Silver Plated Ware we will warrant to wear several years, as it has stood the test of hard usage in a number of hotels and private families EIGHT YEARS, certificates of which we can exhibit.
We would refer to Rev. Father Edward J. O'Brien of New Haven, in which city we have manufactured our goods for fourteen years.

J. S. & E. BROMLEY,
No. 604 Broadway, New York City,
a30 3m No. 33 State street, New Haven, Ct.

CATHOLIC
EMPORIUM.



The undersigned Publishers and Importers of ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, and RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, have just received from PARIS
A choice assortment of Goods in all its branches.

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(near Broadway,)
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IMPORTATION FROM PARIS OF RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.

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Sacred Engravings and Lithographs.
Crucifixes, Brass, Bronze, Ivory, &c.
Stations for Churches.
Rosaries, Medals, Crosses, and all other Catholic Goods.
Orders for direct importation from Paris respectfully solicited.
Frames always on hand or made to order.

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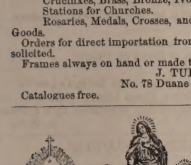
Catalogues free. 12f 1y



BENZIGER BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS and Booksellers, and Importers of Vestments and Church Garments, 150 William street, New York. Einsiedeln, Switzerland. j29 tf

STAINED GLASS.—HENRY SHARP, Glass Stainer, Enameller and Embosser, No. 216 Sixth Avenue, New York. my7 1y

WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.
FACTORY OF
NICHOLAS SERF.
10 Thompson street.
The undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of pure WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.
a30 3m NICHOLAS SERF.

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IMPROVED MANGLES, THAT SUPERcede smoothing irons, invaluable for hotels, boarding-schools and private families, as they will perform as much work as six persons with smoothing irons. They may be seen in operation in the following Catholic institutions.
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Convent, Sisters of Charity, Prince street, and Sisters of Mercy, Houston street.
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
je4 3m No. 51 Beekman street, New York.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
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BUSTS AND MEDALLIONS EXECUTED AFTER DAGUERREOTYPES AND OTHER LIKENESSES.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts executed to order.
Original designs for the same furnished gratis, and sent to persons in the country free of charge.
Messrs. POWER & DRADDY will contract for the Erection of their Work in any section of the country.
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" JAMES OLDWELL, Esq., "
" ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, Esq., "
Rev. P. McCARTHY, Pastor Church of the Holy Cross, New York. j29 1y

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. a28 3m

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
for
GENTS AND CHILDREN,
in all their variety, unsurpassed by any.
An elegant assortment of
STRAW GOODS
for Misses and Children. Please examine.
KELLOGG,
a9 3mT Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal street.

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J. F. BROWNE & CO.,
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WAREROOMS, No. 709 BROADWAY,
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Music Strings and every requisite for the Harp.
Description and Prices forwarded by mail. 5f 6m

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NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., HAVE JUST COMPLETED extensive additions to their factory buildings on 12th street, and have removed their entire Establishment from the corner of 13th street and 3d Avenue.
They have also perfected their new Scale Piano Forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have hitherto been in use, while they have been careful to preserve, with the additional power, that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their Pianos are celebrated.
They are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., whose patronage they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.
A. H. G. & Co., respectfully invite the inspection of Artists, Amateurs and the Public generally. my28 3m

ALBERT WEBER, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, New York.
Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of St. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
a30 3m

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New York.
PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FUENITURE.
Messrs. C. & Sons have been awarded
THIRTY-FIVE PRIZE MEDALS
for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in Londo during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
Grand and Square Pianos to Rent.
Warerooms in Boston, Tremont street. Warerooms in Philadelphia, No. 1,307 Chestnut street. a30 3m

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ORGANS.—JARDINE & SON, ORGAN BUILDERS, No. 100 White street, New York.
REFERENCES.
Right Rev. Bishop Portier, Mobile.
Right. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Bishop Gesebriand, Burlington.
Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, Portland.
Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
a30 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory. 172 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

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REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, removed from Nos. 888, 890, and 892 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No, 215 Centre street, New York.
feb5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

CARPETINGS.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
JOHN W. HEALY,
111 Bowery, near Grand street, New York,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of
CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CANTON and COCOA MATTING, DRUGGETS, &c. &c.
The stock contained in this establishment embraces every item appertaining to the CARPET TRADE, from the most expensive foreign fabric to the lowest price domestic article, and all goods sold are warranted as represented.
The Clergy, Churches, Convents and Charitable Institutions will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.
Orders executed with exactness and despatch, and goods Packed and Shipped free of charge.
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a30 3m 111 Bowery, New York.

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FOREIGN MUSIC,
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ERARD'S GRAND AND COTTAGE
PIANOS,
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F. DERBY & COMPANY,
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HAVE THE GOOD FORTUNE
TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED,
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ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS,
BEING MADE TO ORDER FOR THEIR
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EX-STEAMERS
Jura, Africa, and Kangaroo,
ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF
GENTLEMEN OF TASTE,
WHO APPRECIATE STYLE AND QUALITY IN CLOTHING
IMPORTING TAILORS,
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A CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX INVITE the attention of GENTLEMEN to their stock of Fine and Superfine goods, suited to the Summer and Spring wear, as one composing all the novelties of the season.
Our goods are mostly of our own importation, and in point of style and quality cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other in the city.
In addition to our goods for Coats, pants and Vests we have all varieties of Ties, Shirts, Suspenders, Socks Under Garments, and every article for a Gentleman's wardrobe, which we sell at as low prices as the quality of the goods will allow.
521 Broadway,
a9 3mO'F Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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291 WINDOW FURNITURE. 291
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES, and Importers of Buff, White and Green Hollands, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, Reps Cotton Worsted, and Satin Damask Cornices, Bands' Loops, Tassels, and all goods pertaining to the UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS.
291 All of which will be offered at low prices. 291
BROADWAY,
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JULIAN ALLEN'S CELEBRATED Granulated Smoking TOBACCO is, without exception, the finest article in this or any other country. Also, Pulaski and Bobby Burns SNUFFS. Copyright of the above secured in the United States, 28 years. For sale by all first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe as good as a Havana cigar.
Depot. 130 Water street, New York. ja29 1y

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
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STEAM MARBLE WORKS.
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UNDERTAKERS.

WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
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All orders punctually attended to, day or night. 15 3m

WAREROOMS OF FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
HUYLER & CO.,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
No. 536 Broadway, near Spring street, New York.
Wood coffins furnished. Undertakers supplied with every requisite for funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, air-tight and indestructible, for protecting and preserving the dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for transportation, or for any other desirable purpose. Prices, adults' size, $25 to $60; childrens' do., $8 to $20. je4 3m

HENRY ESTWICK,
GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
No. 1,108 Broadway,
Near Thirty-third street, New York.
Funerals furnished at the shortest notice. a5 3m

JAMES DOOLEY.
SEXTON OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH,
AND UNDERTAKER, No. 38 Fourth avenue, corner of Eighth street, New York. my28 6m

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Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, New York. 19f 6m

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEG AND HAND
Combines new and valuable improvements to all who require them. Call or address
my26 3m WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating to the constitution in the Northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Departments, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.
The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full of life as it is, it has only a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.
It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University, of St Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.
In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.
TERMS, $125 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SORIN, President.
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859.
my14 6m

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Under the care of the SISTERS of the VISITATION, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, Brooklyn. Terms per quarter (payable in advance), from $10 to $15, according to the advancement of the puplis.
The Foreign Languages, Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, will form extra charges. For further information, application should be made at the Academy. j29 1y

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.
The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.
The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 125 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each.... 20 00
Music..... 40 00
August 11, 1858. REV. F. REILLY, President.
j29 1v

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT, Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy lately erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed
TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.
The charge for board, and tuition, in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.
For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.
N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike. je25 6m

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.
The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are $200 per annum. viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.
The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.
Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.
Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.
my14 3m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.
The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.
The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Bookkeeping, Drawing, &c.
Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.
For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Heimpraecht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, 158 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 3m

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This institution, situated at Fordham, eleven mil from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted b the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $8. The extra charges are for the Summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.
There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.
The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 10th of July.
19f 5m R. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

SETON HALL COLLEGE.—STUDIES will be resumed on Tuesday, August 24.
Board and Tuition, Washing, Mending, use of Bed and Bedding, per annun.....$225 00
Physician's Fees, per annum..... 3 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each, per annum.. 25 00
☞ $40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during Vacation.
Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "PRESIDENT OF SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J."
The number of students is limited to 60. je4 6m

P. M. FALLON, IMPORTER AND Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS and SEGARS, No. 155 Cedar street, near West, New York. my21 3m